Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year. The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

VOL. XIX., NO. 10. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1909. PRICE: TWO CENTS. One Dollar Per Year.

RUNNING COMMENT

TOUCHING UPON OCCURRENCES OF THE WEEK.

Concentration of Dry Goods Stores Following Crisis—Another Hole in Mallock's "Directing Ability" Nursery Tale—Economical Gov. Hughes.

For publishing a caricature of President Taft in his publication of caricatures, "El Carnaval," Joaquim Beirreiro of San Juan, Porto Rico, was arrested and held in $5,000 bail. When Roosevelt tried to have a law passed to enable him to treat in a similar way "the insolents" who dared caricature him, the hue and cry was raised against the monarchical presumption implied in such an attempt. Again we say—Montesquieu's estimate and contrast of Sulla and Augustus apply to Roosevelt and Taft. "Sulla sought violently to restore the Romans to freedom, Augustus gently led them into bondage."

The fact that legislation ever lags behind, not foreruns, progress, is again illustrated by the French Cabinet's ruling that State employes have not the right to strike. As Shylock asks, "Hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, as a Christian?" so may the State employes ask. "Have we not grievances, overwork, exploitation, as the private employes?" The latter may strike, but the former may not. Yet no physical fact, nothing but a wisp of paper stands in their way. For the progress of labor, may they soon blow it away to the limbo of shattered anti-workingclass law.

The town of Glasgow, Mo., contains to-day a philanthropist who is now wiser than when he started on his philanthropic career. John Morrisson Fuller, a rich banker, opened an actually free beer saloon, which he equipped, besides, with newspapers and other literature, and comfortable settees to do the reading in—all for philanthropic purposes. The "people proved callous" to the display of liquid benevolence, and the benefactor shut up shop in disgust. The people are not after beer, but after meals for the beer to wash down.

A $51,000,000 dry goods merger, financed by J. P. Morgan, and announced to be the greatest dry goods combination ever attempted in this country, is at once the fruit of the crisis and cause for its continuation. The wholesale confiscation that a crisis brings about places in the hands of top-capitalists the "power to concentrate." Whereupon the concentration smokes out a whole fresh raft of the unconcentrated, and plunges them into ruins.—Dansons la carmagnole!

E. D. Shepard, head of the bankrupt firm of E. D. Shepard & Co., being under examination was asked: "What part did you take in the control of the business of the firm?" The answer given by that head-of-a-firm was: "I didn't take a very active part in the business, which was conducted by Mr. Ensign."—Another punch, self-administered to the nose of Mallock's "Directing Ability," which, according to Mallock, is the capitalists' peculiar attribute—like aroma that flows from the rose.

"Guess I kotched de finest 'possum in Georgy dis time!" said Uncle 'Rastus joyfully returning home one evening. "Golly, 'Rastus," exclaimed his better half admiringly gazing at the capture, "yo' ortah send him to Mistah President Taft." "Hannah," was the prompt reply, "dah am a limit to pahty fealty."—The 'possum that the railroad stockholders of Georgia, at war with the craft Union locomotive engineers, are presenting to Mistah President Taft, and the 'possum that the craft Union locomotive engineers of Georgia, at war with the railroad stockholders, are simultaneously presenting to the same Mistah President Taft, present a problem which is causing the Mistah President Taft to adapt Uncle 'Rastus's words and exclaim: "Hannah, dah seems to be no limit to the puzzles imposed by pahty fealty."

It seems all to be a mistake, that notion about our manufacturers being kings, our coal mine owners barons, our iron mills holders lords—all a mistake. The kings, barons, lords, rolled into one, are the retail merchants. They are the ones who "rake in the great profits now charged against the tariff." There can be no doubt about it; don't the manufacturers, mine owners, iron mill holders, timber land possessors, sugar refiners, etc., all agree in making the revelation—and don't they prove it with their emaciated bodies?

Unless all signs fail the New York City police is badly frightened, having some crime of its own in hiding and keeping it badly frightened. It was noticed of late that every time some damaging revelation was about to be made about Lisbon courtiers and crown, the Police "discovered an Anarchist plot" in Portugal. Here in the United States our Anarchists are such tame specimens that it would be too absurd to claim the "discovery of an Anarchist plot." The dodge to draw people's attention away from the real criminals, and make the criminals look important, not being available, Emma Goldman has become a subject of Police persecution, even when she lectures on "The Drama."

Jay Gould of Erie Railroad fame may be dead but his spirit lives on in the realm of Erie Railroad. Dissatisfied with the Babbit Soap Company for not shipping over its lines as plentifully as Erie thinks the Company should, the Erie celebrated Sunday services in the town of Babbit, N. J., by swooping down upon it early on last Sabbath morning and tearing up the quarter mile of siding that runs from the Company's factory to the main line. The operation required first the forcible detention of the guards. These were wheedled and forced into an empty box and kept there locked up until the work of destruction was consummated. 'Tis the old spirit of Jay Gould by which he made his "original accumulation"—highhanded methods against property and personal freedom.

What a redoubtable man our Gov. Hughes is for economy! How he hacked the State Budget! Actually cut down branches amounting to four and a half millions. How was that? Very naturally. There were no appropriations for armories and militia outfits, nor yet any appropriations for the Police, or for a State Constabulary. That's the reason why.

If United States Commissioner Neill, who is to look into the Georgia railroad strike allows the belief to take possession of him (that the affair "is largely a race problem," he will flounder about hopelessly. The affair is a conflict between Brother Capital and his caricature Brother Craft Unionism. Brother Capital wants higher dividends; hence he wants an oversupply of labor in the locomotive engineers' craft; hence he favors colored firemen, who can graduate as locomotive engineers;—the more engineers the lower the wages: the lower the wages the higher the dividends. On the other hand, Brother Craft Union wants higher wages, hence he wants an undersupply of labor in the locomotive engineers craft; hence he wants the colored firemen who might graduate as locomotive engineers to be "fired" and go starve;—the fewer engineers the higher the wages. As higher wages means lower dividends, the two precious "brothers" are in each others hair, rolling in the dust of the "race problem."

"Kundes" (The Joker), a Yiddish funny paper on the East Side, has a cartoon representing the front of the building of the Yiddish "Vorwaerts," a so-called Socialist party privately owned paper. Marx is seen walking up the stoop. Someone standing by and recognizing him says: "Marx, how do you do?" Marx answers courteously. "And where are you going, Marx?" "To the 'Vorwaerts' office." "Man, don't do that! Why, they'll kill you in there!" Whereupon Marx confidently answers: "No danger—they don't know me."

The "New Yorker Volkszeitung" informs its readers that the National Committee of its "Partei" is voting on the member which is to represent it on the International Bureau besides Mr. Morris Hillquit, its "Partei" having decided that it must have both the seats on the Bureau and the S. L. P. none. The "Volkszeitung" adds: "It is, however, by no means certain that our additional man will be admitted." If the "Volkszeitung" were to take its readers into its full confidence, and state all it knows upon the subject, it would be a good deal more positive, in fact, it would express no doubt that the "dumm und frech" scheme of its "Partei" will "not be admitted."

The following joke in "Puck" may contribute to open the eyes of those who blindly hold to the theory that Labor pays the taxes:

Bleecker—"Do you believe there is room at the top?"

Houston—"There is at the top of the tax list. The fellows there always seem to manage to get their names removed."

The income tax farce has been performed in the Senate and the curtain has closed upon it. Thirty-two political agents of the class who consider their incomes a Holy of Holies pretended to want an income tax; fifty frankly declared they would none of it. The farce was played by mutual agreement, and now both sides chuckle.

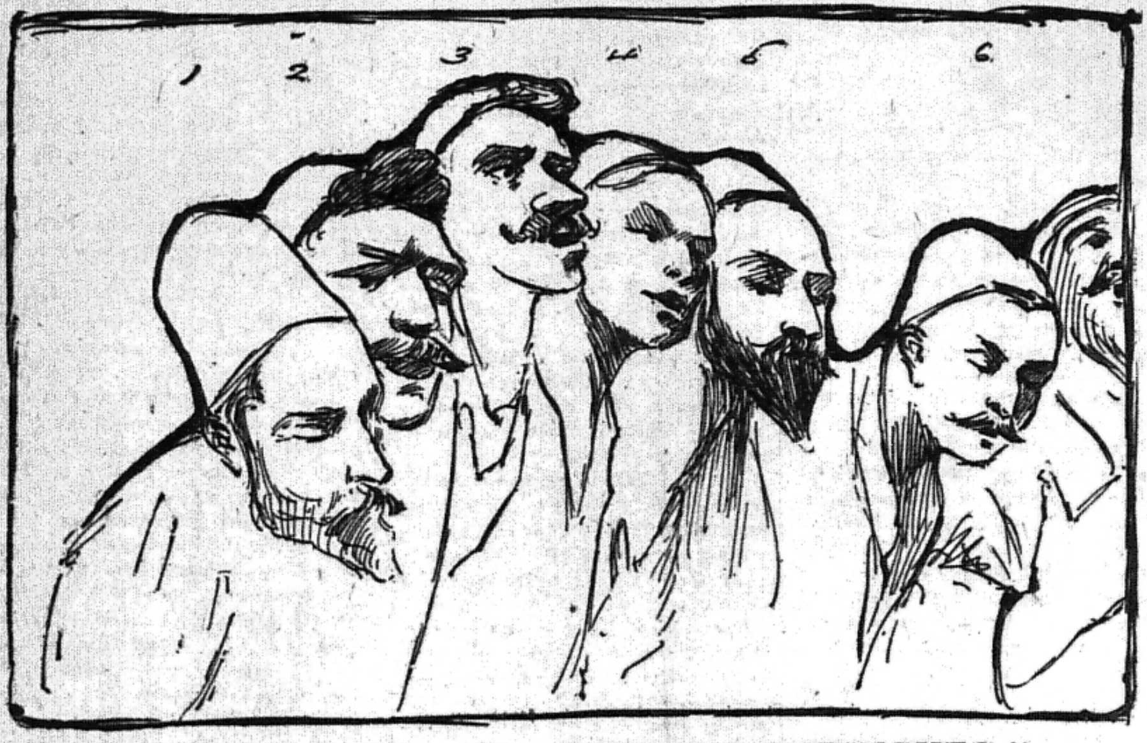
"Critic and Guide's" letter from Dr. William J. Robinson arraigning the nerves-racking and life and limb-threatening use of firecrackers, "niggerheads," torpedoes, revolvers, etc., on the Fourth of July, states a correct case but makes a false diagnosis when it imputes such barbarism to our "ignorant municipal governments." The barbarism lies with the "Interests." The "Interests" engaged in making money out of firecrackers, "niggerheads," torpedoes, etc., would start a revolution to restore "Law and Order" if the sale of their goods were forbidden. Property rules man, not man property in the Age of the "Interests."

"The human mind stands bewildered in the presence of its own creation," says Lewis Morgan, speaking of property. Aye, bewildered and also its abject slave. E. J. Livernash, ex-Congressman of California seeks to recover his family's original name of Denivernais, on the ground that, first corrupted by the Canadians to Nivernash, it became Livernash "through a slip of the pen, in a deed." The deed ruled the property, and the property ruled the name—together with the man attached to it.

After declaring, in the current "Public," that "labor organizations do resort to bad methods, 'damnable methods'," Louis C. Post goes on to say that "so do employers' organizations resort to 'damnable methods'," and that one prime cause of labor union "damnableness" is their "distrust of the good faith of employers' organizations." Although considerably oiled by the first assertion, the last two cannot but stick in the crop of the gentleman's illustrious namesake, C. W. Post, of "Square Deal" fame. Then may we see the spectacle of the Posts a-quarreling. 'Tis a good sign. When the posts go to quarreling the fence is likely to come down.

Georgia, the State now under the limelight with a railroad strike on hand that is popular among the white people generally because the strike contemplates depriving Negro firemen of their bread—that same Georgia went Prohibitionist only a little over a year ago. Can the very worst corn whiskey do any worse?

"If the New Haven Road earns full dividend the employes are likely to have their salaries restored" so do the New Haven Directors announce—and yet there are people so viciously inclined that they deny Capital and Labor are brothers.



FAUSTO ZONARO'S "HOWLING DERVISHES."

Editor People—I send you herewith a copy of the famous painting entitled "Howling Dervishes," by the celebrated painter, Fausto Zonaro.

I have attended Socialist meetings in many parts of the country, curious to know what all this noise was that is called Socialism. But I became no wiser from anything I heard at these Socialist party meetings. On the contrary, I was all the more bewildered. At last the illustrated rant in the Saturday Evening Post on "'Practical' Socialism" gave me a lift by recalling Zonaro's "Howling Dervishes" to my mind. Zonaro's group illuminated the pictures in the Post article. I am now enlightened on Socialism and Socialists. I asked some people if they knew of any Socialist party paper. They gave me your name. If you are as fair as you are claimed to be and untiring in the interest of truth, you will publish this picture.

You may deride Mr. Munsterberg—you may even take yourselves seriously—but psychology has triumphed here once more, and you are shown up by overwhelming psychological evidence to be a lot of "Howling Dervishes."

Do you think you can explain away the similarity of the enclosed picture to the so-called leaders of Socialism by claiming coincidence? It is hard to believe that the painter actually copied his types from the spouters of Socialism. Yet here they are, unmistakably similar—Howling Dervishes according to the painter, Socialist "orators" according to psychology.

No. 1 for a long time baffled me. I could fit that face to no Socialist whom I knew. It was not until the late ranting appeared in the Saturday Evening Post that I found my man. No. 1 is A. M. Simons, sometimes called "Editor" Simons.

Look at the facial contortions of No. 2. Who but Joshua Wanhope could assume such an expression of hysterical egotism?

Take No. 3. Note how the painter strove with all the art at his command to depict the diseased state of the dervish mind—note the expression of the eye staring into a world unseen by rational men—a dervish at once spellbound and spellbinding, and a portrait of Benjamin Hanford in every psychological detail.

In No. 4 a question at once presented itself—"Why did the artist Zonaro select one face devoid of hair?"

I could not fathom this mystery, and again did so only when the portraits were published in the Post. There it was to the life—Robert Hunter.

Will you dare say that the resemblance of No. 5 to Arthur Morrow Lewis is another coincidence? Hardly. Coincidences do not occur in groups of six.

If I have not already proved my case—if the above portraits painted by a man unacquainted with the Socialist party of America do not conclusively show them to be a number of "Howling Dervishes"—we have No. 6 to clinch the testimony. Here is a dervish exhausted from howling. See the fatigue of a man cataleptically neurotic. Yet one can easily imagine him at the beginning of the crazy devotions with arms swaying wildly. It is facially and psychologically a counterpart of that hip! hip! hurrah! orator, Abraham Cahan.

Yours in the interest of scientific research,

Sas F. Sepovitch.

TWO STRIKES

In France, with Paris as the center therof, the Post Office employes declared a strike two weeks ago—the strike was "lost."

In Georgia, with Atlanta as the center thereof, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has just declared a strike—ten to one, the strike will be "won."

So will things look to the superficial observer. Fact is, the strike pronounced to be "lost" is the one that won; the strike that will be pronounced "won" being the one lost.

Each of the two strikes embodied a principle—

The Parisian strike embodied the principle: "The Chamber must be swept away and in its place set up an Assembly of Unions made up of Union representatives."

The Georgia strike embodied the principle: "Negro labor has no business to be mixed with White Labor."

The Parisian principle is the principle which proceeds from the solidarity of Labor; which seeks to bring the workers into one organic body—all supporting each, each supporting all.

The Georgia principle is the principle which proceeds from the craft Union theory that dislocates the working class into as many fragments as there are crafts, and re-dislocates these into as many sub-fragments as there are colors and races.

The Parisian principle is a principle that abhors the law of capitalist existence—abhors it because it is a law that makes for the interests of the small ruling class against the interests of the vast ruled class—abhors it because it is the law of reaction, the law that keeps society in perpetual war, the law of barbarism.

The Georgia principle is a principle that hugs the law of capitalist existence closely to its heart, and thereby turns the workers who hug it into caricatures of capitalists—imitators of that which is to their own harm and to the benefit of their oppressors only.

The Parisian principle, accordingly, whatever defeats it encounters, is bound to unify the workers; whatever rebuffs it may meet with is bound to triumph.

The Georgia principle, on the contrary, whatever victories it scores can only tend to dislocate Labor more completely, render it more helpless, and, as a consequence, can only illustrate the principle's worthlessness.

The triumphs of Error are events that dig its own grave; the defeats of Truth are events that invigorate its fibre. Error travels in a procession of triumphs to final downfall; Truth travels in a procession of defeats to final victory.

Whatever may hap in Georgia—that strike is lost.

Whatever happened in Paris—that strike was won.

UNION AGENTS FINED.

$500 Each Sentence Against Chicago Leaders.

Chicago, May 30.—After forty-six hours of almost constant wrangling, the jury in the case of M. B. Madden, M. J. Boyle and F. A. Pouchot, labor leaders, yesterday brought in a verdict of guilty of extorting money from employes for settling strikes, and fining each of the defendants $500.

The verdict was the result of a compromise between jurors who wanted to send Madden and his fellow-conspirators to the penitentiary and jurors who wanted to free them. James T. Brady of counsel for the defense, made formal motion for a new trial, and arguments on the motion were set for June 11.

The case was bitterly contested, owing to its importance. For years there have been rumors of irregularities in the calling and settling of strikes in Chicago. Last winter the rumors took concrete form, and the indictment of Madden, Pouchot and Boyle followed. The men were brought to trial on an indictment charging that they extorted $1,000 in order to settle a strike.

More Chicago Indictments.

Chicago, May 30.—The May Grand Jury indicted yesterday James Garvin, business agent of the Plumbers' Union; Hugh Smith, deposed head of the board of examining plumbers, reindicted; Larry Griffin, former member of the Board of examining plumbers. The general charge is obtaining money by means of a confidence game.

The men are specifically charged with having obtained $220 from William Dzur, a plumber, in obtaining for him a plumber's license. Yesterday Dzur told the Grand Jury that he paid Garvin the money and that a portion of it was to be used in bribing Hugh Smith, against whom several indictments have already been found.

BUTTE BREWERS WIN.

Gain Demands to Control Engineers—Miners' Union Fought Maisters.

Butte, Mont., May 20.—The strike of the brewery workers in this city was settled last evening, three of the five breweries signing two-year agreements with the Bottlers', Brewery Workers' and Teamsters' unions. The men returned to work under the conditions existing prior to the strike, with the exception that a seven-hour work-day on Sunday is granted. The Miners' union calls off all the green hands they had furnished the breweries at the inception of the strike.

The brewery workers struck because they were not allowed to furnish the engineers employed in the breweries. The Miners' union upheld the contention of the Engineers' union and the breweries that the latter union should have jurisdiction over the engineers employed.

CAN'T STOP CHILD LABOR.

Woman School Superintendent Says That Parents Need Children's Help.

Denver, May 22.—After a conference with M. E. Eagleton, principal of the Garden Place school in Globeville, Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, county superintendent of schools, has decided that nothing can be done to put a stop to the influx of school children in the beet fields of Northern Colorado.

Mrs. Bradford is convinced that it is not a desire to see the little ones work which prompts parents to take their children from school and put them in the fields but simply the necessity of earning a living.

Eagleton, who has been at the head of the Globeville schools for years laid the matter before the county superintendent late yesterday afternoon.

"It is a mistake," said he, "to say that these children go from homes of filth to work in the beet fields. The people who go annually to Northern Colorado in the employ of beet companies are thrifty, but poor. They have large families and it is necessary that they all work to get along.

"My objection to the employment of the school children in the beet fields is that they do not get back to school until November 1, when the rooms are all crowded. For a time they sit around on the platform and double the use of the desks, but it finally becomes necessary to hold half day sessions. In this way each child gets only half his schooling and those who stay at home fare no better than the children who have been in the fields."

LONG LAKE STRIKE

SEAMEN, HANDICAPPED BY FELLOW UNIONISTS, STILL DETERMINED.

Tugmen and Longshoremen Complacently Help Non-Union Men—Worship "Sacred Contract"—Lake Carriers Have Longing Eye for English Carriers' System.

Tonawanda, N. Y., May 27.—The strike of the men on the lakes promises to be a long drawn out affair. The fight is really against an attempt of the Lake Carriers' Association to introduce a system of blacklist similar to that in use in the Shipping Federation of the United Kingdom. The one sad feature of the present seamen's strike is that of the organized scabbing going on—union men are virtually scabbing upon fellow unionists, the unionists being of different occupations. For instance, the tugmen fall back upon their "sacred contracts" with the Carriers and thus they pull out scab boats. The longshoremen are likewise helping to load and unload scab vessels. Some there are, it is true, who, working in open shops, are talking of striking for themselves as well as in sympathy with the seamen, but according to the press the "good, conservative leaders" have manager to keep these rebellious workers in line at work. This state of affairs makes it all the more difficult for the seamen to win their fight.

The Shipping Federation, referred to herein, is an English employers' organization which operates throughout the United Kingdom. It has the support of the English government. It has a system of keeping tab on men in shipping circles. This is done by keeping "continuous discharge" books which contain records as to (1) ability; (2) general conduct. There are always plenty of men on the docks, and when an employer or his representative needs "hands" he consults the records with an eye to those listed "very good." Those who have attached to their names the marks "good, voyage not completed," or "decline to report," are left to go idle for several months. This, of course, means hardship to them.

If one, in the employ of this Federation, "deserts" his ship and sails in another English vessel, he may sail for years without receiving any wages except "bum boat" tobacco, and working clothes from the "ship chest." When he at last returns to port in the United Kingdom and asks to be paid off he is met by an official of the Shipping Federation, who holds the employe's Federation ticket and is told, "You deserted there and on that day, consequently have lost all effects and wages that you have earned in any English vessel during the time you have been sailing." This is "law." One is willingly accepted as "deserter," but is not paid wages for his work.

These Federation cards which many hold are supposed to carry benefits, which, however, the men themselves pay for, and then they often do not receive the benefit. That has been seen to by those in control.

It would seem that, in view of these conditions, the lake crafts ought to be alive to these dangers, but their form of union organization and the consequent indifferent interest to their fellow workers' fate militates again solidarity.

W. S.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE S. L. P.

The members of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, are hereby notified that the next regular semi-annual session will convene at National Headquarters, 28 City Hall Place, New York city, on SUNDAY morning, July 4, at 10 o'clock.

The members who intend to be present are requested to notify this office at the earliest possible date.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

New York, June 1, 1909.

HOURS FOR WOMEN OPERATIVES.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 25.—The house has concurred in the senate's amendments to a bill relating to the employment of women in mercantile and manufacturing establishments. It provides that no female shall work more than nine hours a day or after ten o'clock at night.

THE K. OF L.

Was Not the Influence That Started the S. L. P.

It was suggested to me the other day that the Socialist Labor Party was the outcome of an economic organization, the Knights of Labor. This is not so. To the extent that the K. of L. had any political expression, as an organization, it found vent in the Greenback party, the United Labor party and later in the Populist party.

The Socialist Labor Party is not the expression of an economic organization. It could not be, for the reason that, as yet, there has not been the necessary Socialist economic organization to give rise to such a political organization as the S. L. P. Men may be readily induced to organize in a union, be it pure and simple, even radical; but before Socialist economic organization can be planted there must be the well plowed field of Socialist agitation. To conduct such Socialist agitation is and ever has been the work of the S. L. P.

The Socialist party is the reflex of economic organization—pure and simple A. F. of L. craft unionism. The S. P. has all the ear-marks of A. F. of L. unionism. It was organized in response to the need of craft unionism, the need of self-preservation against the Socialist economic organization which the S. L. P. has for so long been energetically agitating for.

Philadelphia was the birthplace of "The Noble Order of the Knights of Labor." Its founder was Uriah S. Stephens, a tailor, who was born in Cape May County, N. J., on August 3 1821. Stephens was no ordinary man. He had observed that the weakness of the labor movement lay in its organization in trades or crafts, each acting independently. Stephens considered that it was folly for men to be organized in such manner as foreshadowed their defeat, as was invariably the case, when a union in trouble with employers was left to its own resources without any help from other trades or crafts.

Stephens is supposed to have been imbued with the ringing message of the Communist Manifesto, when in 1869, he with six other tailors, met and formulated a plan for the organizing of workingmen into one union to be known as the Knights of Labor. The first properly organized local assembly of the order was not created, however, until 1873. The first local was largely composed of clothing cutters.

Stephens may, or may not, have been influenced by the Communist Manifesto. In organizing the K. of L. Stephens was but responding to the spirit of the time, for it had long been recognized that a new form of union was necessary with a central head and well-defined executive powers.

Originally the organization was so secret as to compel its members to keep secret even the fact of their membership. It had a most elaborate ritual, the observance of which hampered the work of meetings. Not until in the '80s was the existence of the order admitted, and reticence was the rule concerning all its affairs. The order spread rapidly. Its very mystery, its plan of solidarity, and the hope that its program would effect, what all recognized could not be achieved by separate unions, enlisted the wage workers.

The promise of knitting in one brotherhood, all the workers, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, came as a star of hope. The organization spread to Pittsburg, it took firm hold among the coal and iron workers of Pennsylvania. In 1878 a convention was held for the formation of a General Assembly of North America. Stephens was chosen as head of the order, with the title of General Master Workman. He served a second term.

From this time on the order grew by leaps and bounds; probably no similar organization ever made such rapid progress. It had its labor troubles in which it demonstrated its power. In New York City there were, at that time, various street car companies. The cross-town lines had refused to yield to the car-drivers' demands while the lines running north and south had done so. The cross-town lines were being encouraged by the other lines to resist the men, which resistance, if successful, would have stripped the men who had won of the fruits of their victory. The executive committee of the car-drivers' organization tied-up every line, those that had yielded as well as those that were holding out against the men's demands, and enforced the surrender of them all. The entire Southwestern railway system was blockaded because it supported the Texas & Pacific in its fight against the K. of L.

Terence Vincent Powderly, under whose General Master Workmanship the K. of L. started on the decline, was born in Carbondale, Pa., in 1849, of Irish parents. He learned the machinist trade, and went to work for the D. L. & W. R. R. at Scranton. He became early identified with the union movement, generally holding important office in organizations. In 1876 he formed a Greenback Labor Club in Scranton, and in 1878, the year of the Pittsburg "labor riots," Powderly was elected Mayor of Scranton being re-elected year after year with almost no opposition until 1885.

The order was at its acme when Powderly took hold. As General Master Workman he enjoyed a salary of $1.500 a year. Powderly was a man easily influenced by the snarling of the capitalist press which snarling is miscalled "public opinion." The political machine of the Catholic Church had fulminated against the secrecy of the order as detrimental to church and state. In order to raise the ban of the Church, Powderly, himself a Catholic, counselled publicity, and he is said to have gone and laid bare the workings of the order to a dignitary of the Church. This discouraged those members who saw that no good could come to the order through cringing before the churchly watchdogs of the ruling class.

The eight-hour day agitation of the K. of L., in 1886, culminated in the Chicago tragedy. We now know enough of the agent provocateur business to realize that the Chicago martyrs were martyrs indeed.

On April 26th, 1886, Powderly had issued a call for the convening of the General Assembly in special session on the 25th of May. The assemblies were using the boycott and strike too much to suit Powderly. The order was in trouble with trade societies. The critical period in the history of the order had been reached. On May 3, preceding the General Assembly Powderly addressed a circular to the order, in which, he who has eyes to see may read, between the lines, the desire to be thought conservative and respectable.

Powderly said:

"Men who own capital are not our enemies. If that theory held good the workman of to-day would be the enemy of his fellow toiler on the morrow, for, after all, it is how to acquire capital and how to use it properly that we are endeavoring to learn. No, the man of capital is not necessarily the enemy of labor. On the contrary, they must be brought closer together." His language was in marked contrast to the declaration of principles of the order which read: "To secure to the workers the full enjoyment of the wealth they create"; and again where the declaration proposed "To establish co-operative institutions such as will tend to supersede the wage-system, by the introduction of a co-operative industrial system."

The special session was held in Cleveland. Temperance cranks, manufacturers, lawyers, and others were allowed to lecture the meeting. Resolutions adopted refer to the Creator having stored in the earth oil, gas, and minerals for common use. There was a "church congress" in Cleveland attended by many of the Knights. On the platform was Henry George, John Jarrett, one time president of the steel workers, and a host of preachers, civil service reformers, a general and others of the "respectables." The Socialists came in for the usual misrepresentation at the hands of all, while Powderly was lauded as a "wise and temperate leader of labor." Hymns were sung, and the cloak of religious respectability was thrown over the whole.

In a newspaper interview about that time Powderly declared that only "shallow-pated economists assert that labor is a commodity."

The Socialists in the order, recognizing that Powderly was a reactionary, unhorsed him at the Philadelphia convention in 1893 but the damage had been done. To-day the K. of L. is little more than a memory. Powderly afterward took the stump for the Republican party and got his reward in the shape of a political job at the hands of President McKinley who made him Commissioner of Immigration. Ex-Knight.

For the Student

Communist Manifesto ...... $.10
Lasalle's Open Letter ...... .10
Life of Engels .... .10
Ninth Convention S. L. P. .. .10
No Compromise .... .10
Socialism, What It Is .... .10
Workingmen's Program .... .10
Two Pages from Roman History .... .15
American Industrial Evolution .15
Value, Price, and Profit .... .15
As to Politics .... .20
Flashlights Amsterdam Congress .... .25
Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon .... .25
S. L. P. Report to Stuttgart Congress .... .25

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

SUB ROSA

By K. Kildare, Knoxville, Tenn.

A new national air is wanted, says a daily paper. Then why not nationalize that very appropriate refrain, the "Rogue's March"? Could human ingenuity devise a title or a tune more eminently suitable?

And why not have a national Bible? Why not adopt a standard volume of scriptures according to Uncle Sam, emblazon it with eagles, stars and stripes, knives and revolvers, unwritten laws, and facsimiles of Armour, Swift, et al.'s labels?

A happy title for it would be, "Every man his own pickpocket." Carnegie could write the preface, Ribald Rozzy could contribute his "New Jungle Book" and "Lessons in Prevarication," and Morgan his "Rails and Railways."

These verses might do for the title-page:

It's nice to be a millionaire
And with the Trusts to stand,
The Constitution in your pocket
And the country in your hand.

* * *

If from corruption you abstain
To riches you will ne'er attain.
Then manure spread in layers thick,
And garner in your harvest quick.

Rozzy's contribution could be headed by:

You may not have studied grammar
And you may not even know
Whether Buddha lived a thousand
Or two thousand years ago;
But there's one thing you're aware of
In east, west, north or south,
The greatest man who ever lived
Is Ted of the mighty mouth.

Or this might do for a prologue:

Poke not your spoon in any rich man's dishes,
For him alone are the world's best loaves and fishes.
Ne'er stuff your paunches at hotel dinners,
A crust suffices for lowly sinners.
Let your mien be humble, truly meek,
If struck on one then turn the other cheek.
Angry and resentful feelings smother,
And ne'er resent the trespass of another.
Devote yourselves to lifelong work and fasting
In order to obtain life everlasting.
As hogs delight to wallow in their sty
So in your lot contented live and die.
Should the Socialist his fable of avarice tell,
Close your ears and consign the rascal to ——.

Jawn D. could express his sentiments in four lines, thus:

Don't be disheartened, down and out,
Although you're almost broke,
But use our Standard Oil and send
Your troubles up in smoke.

And this would do for the finale:

You cannot join the Newport set
And with chimpanzees mix
If morals, mind, and conscience all
Amount to more than—NIX.

Propaganda Pamphlets

The following propaganda pamphlets are all five cents a copy. We allow twenty per cent. discount on orders of a dollar or more.

What Means This Strike?
Burning Question of Trades Unionism.
Preamble of the I. W. W.
Trades Unionism in the U. S.
Debate on Unionism.
Industrial Unionism.
Reform or Revolution.
John Mitchell Exposed.
Socialism, Utopia to Science.
Socialist Unity.
The Working Class.
The Capitalist Class.
The Class Struggle.
The Socialist Republic.
Antipatriotism.
Socialism.
Marx on Mallock.
Socialism versus Anarchism.
Assassinations and Socialism.
Development of Socialism in Great Britain.
Religion of Capital.
Foundation of the Labor Movement.
Historical Materialism.
N. J. Socialist Unity Conference.
The Mark.
The Trusts.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

THE START

Of the Propaganda Contest Between States.

The propaganda contest between the States will be initiated June 20th, the first pair of contending States being California and New York.

The contest is to determine which of the two States can turn in the greatest amount of cash for subscriptions, and Labor News orders, for the period beginning June 20th, and ending July 3rd. All remittances bearing post office date, in the States named, from June 20th to July 3rd, both inclusive, will figure in the contest.

At first glance one might think, that California is altogether outclassed in a competition with New York State. There are more S. L. P. men in New York, and there is a wider and more compact field in which to work. On the other hand the California comrades are wide awake; they are up and doing, which is something that at present can not be said for New York.

The New Yorkers should not rest in fancied security with the idea that they are going to have a walkover. Unless we mistake very much they will have to hustle for all they are worth to beat the California boys.

The printed matter, blanks, etc., pertaining to the contest, will be sent direct to the Sections. Organize your forces, comrades of California and New York, and set a pace that the contestants following you will find it hard to beat.

If properly entered into this contest should prove of benefit to the propaganda, and the Party press. It will help liven the summer months.

The five-weeks' National Agitation Fund trial sub-coupons will not be considered in the contest. They will not count.

TINY SLAVES.

Of the English Mills—400,000 Work and Study.

One night business took me into a house in the district known as St. Lawrence, Birmingham. I found a mother and three children—the latter of ages six to thirteen—with great piles of cards in front of them on a bare table. In the flickering candle-light the mother was stitching safety pins of varying sizes on to the cards. She told me that for a gross of these cards, each fitted with nine safety pins of varying sizes, she was paid five cents. After long practice the child slave, working after the busy day in school, can earn nearly one cent an hour!

But the children in this hovel were otherwise engaged. The middle one, with a dull-blood-shot stare in his eyes, was papering pins; the eldest, with drooping lids, stitched eyes on to some of the cards, and the youngest, a baby who should have been in bed hours before, was passing the hooks into the eyes. It was ten o'clock; there was a large pile of empty cards yet to be filled—they must be filled. It was slavery or—starvation.

This sort of thing goes on all over Birmingham, which boasts of being "the best-governed city" and has "Forward" for its municipal motto. It is not the same occupation everywhere. Sometimes the tiny slaves are busy polishing pen-holders, sometimes wood chopping. And another small army is out along New street and around Broad street selling matches or flowers, being told not to return until a certain sum had been earned, and to visit all the public houses with their wares.

Come north. The child slaves of Lancashire run into thousands. Some are down in the mines, some—girls—at the pit mouths acting as beasts of draft. Some cure fish in the shades that lie heavy, yet only a little way from the respectability of Liverpool; others creep like ghosts to the chemical works around St. Helena.

These, who play with lead, play with disease and death. No woman ever should work in such an atmosphere; children should never be allowed to touch such a trade. Yet they are thrown into the death trap, not only here, but all over the country—in the enameling works in Birmingham, in the dipping houses in the potteries, and many another center.

Some 400,000 children of Britain combine school attendance with paid labor. There are, therefore, at least 400,000 child slaves in the country, for no child can be fitted for life in a degree anything approaching adequacy if lessons have to be learned when the little head is tired and the weary little eyes insist on shutting.—Cassell's "Saturday Journal."

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

UNION JUDASES

Development of Union Leaders Into Working Class Betrayers.

There is perhaps no individual more despised and detested by workingmen than the leader who betrays them and sells their cause for the proverbial thirty pieces of silver. The connotation of the word "traitor," it is true, is to most men a sentimental connotation, but it is none the less intense for all that. As a matter of fact, the feeling of revulsion arising from pure sentiment is stronger, and expresses itself more passionately than a similar feeling aroused from a less sentimental and more reasoning attitude. But the strands in the rope of sentiment soon wear out. As in most cases, the betrayer, by the very act of betrayal, raises himself above the betrayed, the inability to reach him accentuates the tendency to forget. When the actions of Maddison and Burns were first disclosed, feelings of indignation ran high. To-day they are only remembered as incidents with the majority of men. The causes and associations underlying these acts have never, it would seem, been clearly understood. And what was then perceived is soon forgotten, and only recalled when some other individual repeats the process. But then the damage is done and the recollection comes too late. There are valuable lessons to be learned from these regrettable occurrences, lessons which if taken to mind, ought at least to minimize the danger of recurrence.

Why do working class leaders go wrong? What has led them to sell their cause and their conscience to the enemy? Is it due to malice aforethought? Have they set out with the deliberate intention of perpetrating the act? We think not, at least in the main. There is every reason to believe that these men started out straight, that they began their mission with honesty of purpose. But coupled to honesty of purpose was limitation of vision. They were unable to recognize the real nature of the task to the accomplishment of which they had been appointed; added to that fact the people who appointed these leaders also failed to perceive the conditions which obtained upon the field of battle. Were it otherwise they would have been able to detect the danger and prevent it maturing ere it was too late. But only instinctively did they apprehend the conflict, only instinctively did they choose some one to lead them; and as instinctively were they led. The duty of the leader took him along a way over which they did not pass. Leadership brought him into conditions which he had hitherto not encountered. Difficulties presented themselves to him of which he had not previously conceived. In the camp of those whom he had gone out against he was hospitably received, he may have been complimented upon being a "practical" man, "capable of seeing two sides to a question," and impressed with tempting offers, and, perhaps, depressed with a sense of the helplessness of the class he represented, he succumbed. Not all at once was the fatal web spun. Not in an instant was the reactionary step taken, but by easy, and perhaps, at the first imperceptible gradations. He may even at the beginning, have sunk a principle in the earnest belief that it would be to the advantage of his organization. Its failure to do so may have led him deeper and deeper into the mire, further and further away from his original starting point, until he began to recognize that his interests lay in perpetuating the very system whose existence was responsible for his leadership, and against which he had been sent out. It is in some way like this that men go astray.

Some one may here say: "This is due to the weakness of human nature. We have no protection against such, and therefore we must trust to the integrity of the individual." Whatever human nature may be, and it certainly is not something fixed), man is a creature of circumstances. What he is depends largely upon his surroundings, and upon what he has been taught, upon what he knows regarding the real nature of those conditions in which he is environed. It is to the lack of this knowledge, both by leaders and by those led, and, following from it, to lack of control of the leader by the led, that is at the root of the evil in question. Not that we believe that a man can be made honest by either knowledge or control. But we do claim that the presence of these two qualities will stand us in better stead than their opposites, and will have better results.

Generally speaking, the working class leave too much to their leaders. They are looked upon in some instances as nothing less than oracles, from whom the last word is regarded as all that can be said on the matter. Lack of confidence, we agree, is certainly undesirable, but blind confidence is very much more so, especially when it is reposed in an individual who suffers from the same complaint as the confident. This kind of leadership invariably ends up in the ditch with the led below and the leader above. As a matter of fact the workers cannot be led. If they could be led in they could be led out. Nothing can be done for them. Everything of any value must be done by them.

The true function of a leader is to point out the way. But to explain how a thing can be done, and to do it, are two different processes. And upon the accuracy of the explanation will, of course, depend to a large extent the success attending its application. The leader can do no more than point the way. To reach the goal the rank and file must walk in the right way. Every inch of the ground must be covered by them. And both he who points the way, and they who walk therein, must know where they are going, must know where the road leads to.—The Plebs Magazine.

DENVER LABOR WAR.

Building Trades and Bosses in Tough Fight.

Denver, May 22.—The attempt of the boss builders to smash up the building trades council is being hotly contested by the central labor body of the building trades. The employers are being superbly aided by the brotherhood of carpenters who are loyally scabbing it on their union brothers. The national association of the Brotherhood of Carpenters is remaining aloof from the situation, its officers are "discreetly" abstaining from coming to Denver.

The building trades council has the different operations almost completely tied up. There is no help which the employers can procure to do their work except by going outside the city. The one union which is at work is the Brotherhood Carpenters; they are working full time and overtime.

In a number of instances the building trades council has won victories, independent bosses signing up agreements with the central unions. Such, for instance, was the case in the Knights of Columbus building and the German American Trust Company.

Architect Frank Snell has issued a statement in which he declares that the strife has been fostered entirely by the contractors, who, he says, are seeking to force the independents to become members of the association.

He says that the blow is aimed at real estate men who are builders and at architects who are not following the lead of the local association of architects and that the Brotherhood of Carpenters are the tools of the contractors.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

Ancient Society

By Lewis H. Morgan

This is a great work, furnishing the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and re-read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all.

The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the PRICE OF $1.50.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

The Differences

BETWEEN THE
Socialist Party
AND THE
Socialist Labor Party
ALSO BETWEEN
Socialism, Anarchism
AND
Anti-Political Industrialism
BY
A. ROSENTHAL
Price : : : : 10 Cents
By Mail, 12 Cents

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

EDWIN MARKHAM'S THE MAN WITH THE HOE

IS A CONDENSED DESCRIPTION OF THE DEGRADATIONS OF THE PROLETARIAN, SYMBOLIZED IN, AND INSPIRED BY, JEAN FRANCOIS MILLET'S PAINTING OF THE HOE-MAN. ITS PATHOS CANNOT HELP BUT APPEAL TO THE SOCIALIST.

We have but few on hand.

Illustrated
20 CENTS PER COPY.
Postage Prepaid.

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

THE IRON COLLAR

By EUGENE SUE

Translated from the Original French by DANIEL DE LEON

This story depicts slavery under the Romans—an institution fraught with nameless horrors to its victims. The epoch of the story is that immediately preceding the Christian era, when the frightful excesses of the Roman aristocracy filled the measure of suffering to overflowing, and paved the way for the gospel of revolt preached by the Carpenter of Nazareth. The IRON COLLAR is one of Sue's greatest achievements.

READY FOR DELIVERY. CLOTH. PRICE 50 CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

LENNON 'AT WORK'

CIRCULAR OF THE INDEPENDENT AND PROTECTIVE TAILORS' UNION OF SAN FRANCISCO TO THE DIFFERENT LOCALS OF THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA.

Brothers, Greeting:—

It has been our policy in the past to disregard the slanderous statements which have appeared in "The Tailor" from time to time about our Union, but fearing that those false statements might mislead you, we take the only means at our disposal, this "circular letter" to briefly recite a true statement of affairs in San Francisco:

The letters which have appeared lately in "The Tailor" calling us scabs and dual union, etc., are only subjects of mirth on this coast or in any Union where we are known, but unfortunately we are not known everywhere. These statements are lies made out of whole cloth, and are as false as the weak brains from which they emanated.

If a Tailors' Union is to any purpose it must aim to eliminate sweating and to raise wages. One of the evils which most all Unions have had to fight is a sliding scale of wages or bill of prices. Almost any boss is willing to sign a bill if you allow him to pay $3 for a bad coat maker, and $6 for a good coat maker? Imagine a good coat maker working for a bill of that kind and paying $35 per month house rent. What does it mean? It means that a journeyman cannot make a living; he must twist his sleeve-lining and become a sweater. This is what Local No. 2 is trying to make the traveling tailors who come here with a card do. Maybe you don't believe this. They claim to have thirty-four stores organized here. Just write their Secretary to forward you the bills of prices of these stores. There may be a few of these stores where the boss may be his own sweater and these [illegible] do not exist, and this they call team work. Organizer Ajax visited Craig Bros., tailors, where we have a bill, one of the smallest—plain sack coats are $10. Mr. Ajax urged Craig Bros. to sign up with him and he would send East and [illegible] them men to work team system by [illegible] week, and his $10 coats would then made for $6. How would you like to be confronted with a Union of that description? Could you get any Farley strike-breaker to do better for the boss than that? Of course the journeymen, almost to a man, who come to San Francisco and see the workings of No. 2 are thoroughly disgusted with it.

But the two main objects of this letter are—first, to place ourselves in a true light before the tailors in the J. T. U. of A.; and second, to enlist your support in getting the charter of No. 2 revoked on the constitutional grounds of sweating. Now, this is our third circular letter sent out to the different Unions of the J. T. U. of A., but for the information of those who were not members in 1902 we will restate some of our laws: We do not build up our treasury, as has been often claimed, by collecting initiation fees from members of the J. T U. of A., but we freely exchange cards with any bona fide Tailors' Union which is willing to do so; otherwise our initiation is $2, and thirty cents a month dues. Once you are a member you can report yourself off if wishing to leave town and your dues are suspended. When you return you pay a month's dues (thirty cents) and you are a full member, with all the rights and privileges, as if you had never left. We pay $12 a week strike benefit out of these small dues, so you can readily see that we have no leeches drawing large salaries for doing the organizing act. We have managed to make San Francisco one of the best tailoring towns in the country, but all our efforts will prove futile if you do not squash No. 2.

We have had men organized in some stores and about to present a bill, when No. 2's walking delegate would come along and sign up the boss with one of his sliding scales. One case recently in Stigler Bros., where we had eight men getting $10 for sack coats, No. 2 got a sliding scale signed, without consulting the men, which forced the men to quit, and gave the sweaters their jobs, as the bill calls for $5 sack coats for certain priced suits and $8 is the highest for others.

How can journeymen better their condition, and what will be the final outcome of tailoring in San Francisco if you allow this to continue? Do not leave this stain on your Union, but smite those who are responsible for it. Strike at H. Q. J. B. Lennon has been out here twice and knows all about this. Aye! He is the instigator of their conduct. He is afraid to meet the Independent Union in open debate. He was challenged by one of the members of this Union to debate in open, but remained silent. Mr. Hutchinson carried the message to him. He can print malicious statements which he knows to be lies when there is no one to gainsay him, but is a quiet lamb when confronted by our representative. No, no! J. B. Lennon's stock in trade is not open debate, but a cowardly, underhanded knifing of men who have always stood up for union principles; that is their crime! Union principles! Stick to the boss, J. B., but you dare not undertake in Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, New York, Boston, Denver, Kansas City Omaha or any of the large cities that which you have undertaken here. You would expose your filthy hand. Yes, fellow-tailors, if you knew what J. B. Lennon has stood for you would not stand for him. McFarland (alias McKenna), Orchard and the likes of them are Union princes compared with J. B. They have taken chances on their lives, but J. B. loves his malodorous hide too well to do anything in the open; so to the sewer for him, and with the $30 per he can hire many a snipe to do his dirty work.

You think this is strong language. It is the truth. We have proof for all our assertions, but this small letter cannot contain all, as that would take a large volume. So we urge you to action before he tries some of his sweating on you through his agents. We have been urged to join the J. T. U. of A., but as long as you have a strike-breaker of a Lennon sort at the helm, never will the tailors of 'Frisco join. We would be only too glad to unite with the other tailors of this country, but not while the likes of No. 2 and J. B. Lennon are tolerated by the rank and file of the J. T U. of A. Purge these jackals from your midst and the factions which are smouldering in your unions will be united for a common cause, the uplifting of labor.

This letter was unanimously endorsed by the Independent Tailors' Protective Union of San Francisco, on April 12, 1909, and the undersigned Committee ordered to have it sent to every Union of the J. T. U. of A. and in San Francisco.

Joe Gleissner,
M. Wistos,
F. Sibert,
O. Livingston,
A. R. Cedarbloom,
Committee.

THE PONIARD'S HILT

* * *

A Tale of Bagaudersand Vagres

By EUGENE SUE

Translated from the French by DANIEL DE LEON.

This story, from the magnificent series by Sue, is a thrilling tale of the days when the Frankish conquerors of Gaul were being met by popular insurrections.

It is Replete with Historic Information.

Cloth, 281 Pages,
PRICE 75 CENTS.

* * *

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

The IDEAL CITY

...BY...

Cosimo Noto, M. D.

REDUCED TO 75 CENTS.

"The story lays no claim to economics or sociologic merit. It is an outburst of a warm heart, that bleeds at the sight of human suffering under the modern system of society, and that, animated by Socialist sentiment, sings the prose song of the ideal city. As a man of scientific training—a successful New Orleans physician—the author has built upon the solid foundations of medical science, and that vein is perhaps the most typical, as it probably is the most pleasing and instructive to strike and follow in the book."—New York Daily People.

FROM THE PRESS OF

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

MORAL DEPRAVITY

Among Political Clergymen in Germany.

[Translated from the Berlin "Vorwaerts" of May 18, by Joseph Scheuerer.]

A nasty tragedy has just come to end. The last act took place before the criminal court in Rotweil (Wurtemberg). The Catholic priest Michael Bauer of Taldorf, former head priest in the parish of Schramberg, was, after a three days' trial, convicted and sentenced on Thursday, May 13, to three years in the penitentiary, and five years "loss of honor" on account of moral and religious felony. He had used the confessional to dishonor young children who came there to confess. The trial took place behind closed doors. Nevertheless enough leaked through to show that a horrible picture of moral depravity was unrolled. Twenty-one witnesses, mostly women, were summoned. The District Attorney demanded five years to the penitentiary.

Bauer, as stated before, had formerly been the head priest in the parish of Schramberg. As the political agent of the Centrum (the Catholic party of Germany) Bauer conducted a bitter campaign against the Mayor of the town. Harrer, who refused implicit obedience to the orders issued by the Centrum. The election of Harrer was violently opposed by Bauer and his following. The religious bodies of the several denominations, which had until then lived peacefully together, were now ruthlessly hurled against one another.

Suddenly the Centrum suspended hostilities against Harrer. Peace seemed about to return in the town hall of Schramberg. The good people of Schramberg seemed to breathe once more. The administration of the town had suffered greatly from the quarrel. Better times were now looked forward to. As may be supposed more than one person in the place cudgeled his brains to understand the reason for the sudden appearance of love and peace among the warring factions in this Centrum fight. Presently rumors grew rife that the head priest Bauer was guilty of misconduct with young children. The rumors died out, however, with the transfer of Bauer to Taldorf in the upper district of Ravensburg. The parents of the children who were the victims of the clergyman, kept quiet for reasons that may be readily understood. The others kept quiet because, as may be supposed, the proofs were not easily obtainable from those most nearly interested. The nasty affair promised to fall into oblivion.

A sudden change happened in the fall of last year. Mayor Harrer happened to be visiting at the house of a neighboring large capitalist. The rather more than mature daughter of the manufacturer granted irregular privileges to the Mayor. Shortly thereafter the Mayor and the capitalist in question fell out over some municipal affairs. The manufacturer thereupon endeavored to make his former friend impossible by letting out the intimate relations that existed between the married Mayor and his daughter. The Mayor frankly admitted his misconduct. The Centrum now considered its opportunity had come. It first caused the Mayor to resign his office and to submit to a new election. The Centrum leaders promised him strict neutrality. But Harrer had no sooner laid down his office and set himself up anew as a candidate, than the Centrum opened fire upon him. His moral misconduct was exploited in hand-bills and campaign speeches to the extremest. The Centrum literature fairly ran over with moral indignation, not withstanding the slip of Harrer, improper relations with a young lady of full age and strong impulses, was certainly not to be compared with the felony that the head priest Bauer was guilty of with innocent children. Despite all the baiting on the part of the Centrum, the majority of the qualified voters of Schramberg ranked themselves on the side of the former Mayor. He failed, all the same, of an election for want of the two-thirds majority which the government requires for his confirmation. At the same time the candidate of the Centrum fell through with a disgracefully small vote. The Mayor's post is now held by a government appointee.

The unexampled baiting of Harrer's candidacy on the part of the Centrum, especially in a hand-bill by the present head Catholic priest against Harrer, in which "Christian morality" and similar phrases figured, revived the clerical and political activity of Harrer's old and bitterest enemy, the former head priest Bauer. Bauer issued a bombastic declaration in which he threatened to bring all his "calumniators" before the bar of justice. Bauer was, however, wise enough to leave his threats unredeemed. In the meantime the proofs against him had piled up so high that the District Attorney felt compelled to take cognizance of the affair. The end was the conviction of the moral Bauer and his sentence to three years in the penitentiary.

On the day before the sentence, on Wednesday, Bishop Keppler of Rottenburg, came to Schramberg in order to inspire courage to his partisans. Obviously, this Catholic prelate feared that the policy habitually followed by the Centrum against its political foes, would now be applied by these against the Centrum itself—to make a whole body or a whole party responsible for the misconduct of some member or other in its ranks. The Bishop hoped that those gathered at the meeting which he convoked "did not belong to the class of people who take a delight over such occurrences. Would such a conduct be noble?" Thus spoke the Bishop according to the report in the ultramontane "German Volksblatt." When, however, these identical Centrum folks were dragging the former Mayor with delight through the gutters Mr. Bishop remained silent as the tomb, nor has he yet given any token of ever having protested against the policy of the ultramontane press, of this press which habitually exploits in the most unscrupulous manner even the most trivial slips committed by a Social Democrat, and blames the whole party therefor.

It was the shameless baiting, the loathsome manner in which the Centrum sought, by means of its political hand-bills, to draw profit from the moral slip committed by the former Mayor that brought about the circumstances which finally landed the quarrelsome Centrum priest into the penitentiary. Both priest and Bishop may now thank their own meddlesomeness for the fix they are in.

The whole affair allows quite a deep insight into the social conditions and the spirit of intrigue that are to be found in the "upper crust" of small pious towns.

DUSTY INDUSTRIES.

Their Effect in Booming the Death Rate from Lung Troubles.

The bureau of labor has recently had compiled some statistics concerning the rate of mortality of workmen employed in dusty industries. The author took into consideration forty-two occupations, and of the deaths from all causes among males fifteen years of age and over 14.8 per cent. were from consumption.

According to industrial insurance experience the corresponding portions were 36.9 per cent. for occupations exposed to metallic dust, 28.6 per cent. for those exposed to mineral dust, 24.8 per cent. for those exposed to vegetable fibre dust, and 32.1 per cent. for those exposed to animal and mixed fibre dust.

The occupation showing the highest consumption mortality was grinders, among whom 49.2 per cent. or all deaths were from that disease. In each occupation group the highest consumption mortality was among persons from twenty-five to thirty-four years of age. The author is of the opinion that by proper ventilation the percentage of deaths can be so greatly cut down that it would result in a saving of over 22,000 lives annually in this country.—Boston Post.

Three Gems OF Scientific Socialism

o o o

We have just received another edition of three of the leading books on Scientific Socialism.

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific
By Engels.

Paris Commune
By Marx.

Wage, Labor and Capital—Free Trade
By Marx.

o o o

CLOTH-BOUND, 50 CENTS.
EACH
POSTAGE PREPAID.

o o o

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

THE 'FRISCO CAR STRIKE

A SKETCH OF CAUSES THEREOF AND REASONS OF THE FAILURE.

By H. L., San Francisco.

The great fire and earthquake that tore out the very heart of San Francisco profoundly affected social conditions in every respect. The city, driven by imperious economic forces, began to rise rapidly from the debris heaps. Invading armies of mechanics and laborers, lured by high wages, swarmed into the city. But rents had risen fifty per cent., owing to the scarcity of dwelling places, and living expenses had soared almost as much. Naturally, there was an insistent demand for higher wages. All through the summer and fall of 1906, strikes and consequent wage adjustments were taking place.

Early in July the track workers employed by the United R. R. Co. struck. But they were mostly Greeks, and other "backward races," and scant attention was paid to them. At the end of the month the linemen of the same company struck, taking the inside electricians with them.

Two weeks later the firemen employed in the power houses of the United R. R. Co. struck. A week later the shopmen walked out. All these various crafts did not act in unison because of a feeling of class solidarity or because they realized the superiority of concerted action. No, it was only because of the uniform economic pressure to which they were being subjected.

During all this time the platform men continued complacently at work. The various other crafts which were out on strike against the U. R. R. Co. were making very little headway. Their places were being filled indifferently well.

But about the middle of August a change began to take place. The platform men were receiving 25, 26½ and 27½ cents an hour, which was ridiculously low compensation as living expenses then went. A strike began to threaten. The press, prominent business men and the notorious Mayor Schmitz all exerted their influence to prevent a crisis. The sacred fetich of the contract was wildly waved. The men laughed at all this. A sanctimonious appeal was made to civic pride. The men refused to be sacrificed on the altar of business. They struck on August 26, 1906, for $3 and eight hours.

What were the prospects of this strike? Undoubtedly they were excellent. The equipment and the roadbed were in a miserable condition, and it would have been almost impossible to operate the car system for some time to come. Accordingly a great cry for arbitration went up from the car company's offices. They even protested that their deep-seated affection for their dear platform men had not been alienated by the latter's hasty action.

At first the men did not want to arbitrate at all. Then they declared, yes we will arbitrate, but we won't return to work until the matter is settled. This did not suit the car company at all.

On September 4 the leading labor papers of San Francisco appeared before the car men and after a protracted session finally wheedled the men into returning to work pending settlement. So the whole seven unions that were out on strike against the U. R. R. Co. returned to work on September 6.

The company choose Mayor McLaughlin as their representative. His career as a moral leper has since been exposed. The men finally chose Father York, a popular Catholic prelate of the modern type. These two then chose the third man, Judge Beatty of the State Supreme Court. This board sat all through the fall of 1906 and reached no agreement until the beginning of March, 1907.

The awards that were made were craftily drawn up. Exceedingly generous increases of wages and reductions of hours were granted to a half-dozen barnmen and a handful of linemen. Pavers and pick and shovel men whose work was transitory were also raised the limit. But when it came to the platform men who constituted fully four-fifths of the strikers, the matter had a different aspect. Their hours were not molested and their wage awards were 31, 32 and 33 cents per hour. This was after all a reduction from the wages which had prevailed before the fire, for living expenses had leaped upwards stupendously. The car men had received a thinly veneered gold brick.

A curious thing should be stated here. Father York dissented strongly and, what was more, published an elaborate report of his views in which he claimed that contracts were not sacred and that the other members of the board were plainly prejudiced. Further, he questioned the efficacy of arbitration in any case.

Needless to state, the platform men were dissatisfied. The new contract expired on May 1, 1907, and threats were freely made that the next time there would be no arbitration. The company gave ear to these threats. The engineers, shopmen, linemen, etc., were contracted for ahead into the future and the equipment was put in good order.

When the first of May came, the company offered the men a sliding scale of wages that ran from 30 to 40 cents per hour, according to seniority. The men objected because, first, it would have been an actual reduction for a great many and secondly, because where such scales are in operation very few reach the upper end because the company usually finds pretexts to discharge the men who are high on the seniority list. Accordingly, they turned down the offer and early on Sunday, May 5, 1907, they voted to strike for their old demands of $3 and eight hours. This time they were out alone.

From the very start this strike was a typical A. F. of L. affair. Of course the other crafts employed by the U. R. R. stayed in. That was to be expected. Then the stockades around the barns were put up by men who proudly and promptly displayed their union cards on demand. The lumber came fresh from the hands of the lumber handlers' union and was delivered by teamsters who wore the union button prominently on their hats. Those aristocrats, the plumbers, put in all the necessary plumbing in the scab boarding houees within the stockades. The union butchers, bakers, etc., fed the strike breakers.

Yet all these unions gave splendid financial support. The joint carpenters' unions alone gave $84,000 towards the strike. The plumbers gave $10,500, and so on down the line until the gigantic total of over $250,000 is reached.

Yet on the eighth of May, the company ran cars from its barns. On each of them were a half-dozen heavily armed strike breakers. In passing it is well to note that these scabs were almost without exception American born.

When the cars got away from the barn, the mobs began to attack them. Around every car a battle raged. The cracks of the Colts were answered with showers of bricks and stones. The crowds charged the cars and in spite of heavy losses were capturing them when several hundred police rushed up in automobiles and saved the strike breakers from sure death. Four men lost their lives and seventeen were seriously injured. It was one of the bloodiest pages in the labor history of San Francisco. Ere evening the A. F. of L. issued orders to its members to refrain from violence. The San Francisco fragment of the Socialist party made itself ridiculous, by issuing dodgers that called for a general strike. "Tie up the town," said they to the astonished A. F. of L.

For a while every car was protected by mounted police and automobiles crowded with bluecoats clung to the planks of the cars. The public was at the beginning, wary of riding in the dangerous cars. The greater part of the working population refused to patronize the U. R. R. Co. and hundreds of busses did a flourishing business. All through the summer the death clutch of the two contestants continued. But to the clear observer there could not be a moment's doubt whose the victory would be. The company grew stronger day by day and continued to extend its service more and more. The union hung on doggedly, determined to win or die. So the struggle dragged wearily on until early in autumn the boycott was taken off the cars. The union was not defeated, it was annihilated.

The strike demonstrated five things clearly:

First—The workers who arbitrate are lost.

Secondly—To fight capital with capital is a delusion. Over a quarter of a million of dollars was poured into the fight. An enormous sum truly, but what was that when compared to the vast resources that backed the U. B. B. Co.? Behind it was Harriman, and Schiff, the banker.

Third—"Direct action," which was so plentifully resorted to, never for a moment influenced the result.

Fourth—Splendid spirit and superb sentiment, ignorant and unorganized, are valueless. The working class of San Francisco suffered physical and financial hardships for the cause of the carmen. Night after night, tired working girls with drawn faces trudged wearily homeward or rode in the jouncing busses. Many people were taken sick from these bus rides for the earthquake had left the streets in a frightful condition.

Fifth—Craft unionism can no longer hope to cope with the labor struggles of the day.

If the workers of San Francisco have learned their lessons, the strike was learned their lessons, the strike was not lost.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME.

Who Owns It?—Not the Worker, but His Capitalist Master—All Nations the Same.

"An Englishman's Home!" Look at the piled up misery, poverty, destitution and unemployed in Britain! The same thing applies to Germany. From the Kaiser downwards, the capitalist and ruling class of that country are the foes and plunderers of the German working class. There is not, or should not be, any quarrel between the British workers and the German workers—their interest should be one as wage slaves; one class and nation against the one common enemy—the capitalist class of both countries. Yet all the primitive instincts of barbaric man and the poison of "national" patriotism and murderous jingoism is instilled into the working class of both countries for their damnation and decimation, and the glory, security and profit of the capitalist class.

Thousands of workers will hail this naval activity with joy because it will "give them work" in building the ships. Of course, that activity practically means putting all the social forces of production at work—for a time.

That the ruling class of Germany are increasing their navy and armaments may be true, and that Germany's trading and expansion is becoming a menace to Britain's former supremacy both as a naval and commercial power, is an admitted fact. It is the material interests of the capitalist class of the empire that are at stake. There is no question of humanity, brotherhood, Christianity, or any of those kinds of superfluous vanities about the matter, but the private material interests of the ruling and owning class which are at stake. Their troubles about the "People of England."

The whole thing is a deliberate capitalist conspiracy to side-track the social unrest in Germany and Britain, where the workers are gradually seeing that their only hope is in Socialism. The American financial crash re-echoed throughout the whole capitalist world, and now the millions of Europe find themselves in the economic whirlpool. War goes on all the same—the class war—and if the bloody war of battle can be **raised on top** of this, then the minds of **the workers** will be diverted from their own economic and social miseries. Capitalism would then gain a new lease of life and the movement of the workers be thrown back. That's why it's done. These demoniac instruments of murder—these hellish Dreadnoughts—are to be the sentinels of the capitalist class and a menace to the working class.

We hope there is more than the usual rhetoric behind Keir Hardie's words cabled during the week, to oppose this conspiracy and to stretch hands across the North Sea to their German colleagues, and make war upon the common enemy—"the capitalist system." There is not much hope from the "Labor" party in Australia, so the Socialist as usual will stand alone. The People enters the S. L. P. protest, and calls upon all who believe with it to warn their fellows against this conspiracy towards Labor, Socialism, and civilization. — Sydney, Australia, People.

"The Socialist"

Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain.

A Monthly Publication and the Only Periodical in the British Isles Espousing Revolutionary Working Class Politics and Industrial Unionism.

EVERY WAGE WORKER SHOULD READ IT.

Subscription Rate for the United States and Canada 50 Cents a Year.

Bundle Order Rate, $3.00 per 100 Copies, Including Postage

Subscribe through the office of

The WEEKLY PEOPLE,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light!

WEEKLY PEOPLE

28 City Hall Place, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 New York.
Published every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
Frederick W. Ball, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 2,068
In 1892 21,157
In 1896 36,564
In 1900 34,191
In 1904 34,172
In 1908 14,237

Subscription Rates: One year, $1.00; six months, 50c.; three months, 25c.

All communications for the Weekly People, whether for editorial or business departments, must be addressed to: The Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on their papers and renew promptly in order not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper regularly in two weeks from the date when their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1909.

When brainless fools are millionaires,
They strut as if the world were theirs.
In usage vile great wealth is frittered,
And none at all makes men embittered.
Since too great riches manners kills
And penury the bosom chills,
It seems to me that both are ills.
—WALTER VON DER VOGELWEIDE.

CONTINUITY OF PROGRESS.

It is a test of the well balanced mind among militants in the Labor Movement whether the new social system which they conceive in their minds is of the nature of a volcanic projectile landing on soil of a wholly different geologic formation, or whether that social system is conceived as so intimately the issue of the existing one as to be attached to it with ligaments that establish the kinship of the two.

To the former, the unbalanced mind, history is of no importance; there is nothing to be fetched thence but bad habits of thought; to the latter, the well balanced mind, history is a priceless store-room from which to fetch inspiration and guidance. The former, the unbalanced mind, will, accordingly, be a man groping in the dark; the latter, the balanced mind, is one who knows with substantial accuracy whither he is marching because he knows whence he proceeds. The former, the unbalanced mind, feels driven to draw out of the navel of his own head the aids to reach his goal—an impossible feat for any individual; the latter comes equipped with all that is valuable, produced by previous generations, and his task will never exhaust his forces.

Contrary to the method of the unbalanced mind, who loves to sneer at the American Revolution, its Constitution and its Acts, The People has more than once called attention to the path-lighting fact of the Constitutional clause which "empowers Congress to regulate commerce." It has been shown how that clause has imbedded in it all that Socialism aims at. The present debate in the Senate on the Tariff brings to light, however unintentionally, another fact of prime interest to the Socialist, in that it confirms his theory that Socialism is strictly evolutionary, and that an important link in the evolutionary process is likewise found in the principles enunciated during the days of the American Revolution.

The Crown is UNtaxable. Why? Because, as well put by Chief Justice Marshall, the leading expounder of the Constitution, "the power to tax is the power to destroy." Monarchy, built as it is upon the fiction that the Monarch is a being by the grace of God, could not but be above taxation, because the fiction rendered him, theoretically, indestructible. The capitalist Monarch, however, the successor of his by divine grace predecessor, is expressly taxable by the Constitution. The supreme power according to the Constitution being Congress, and Congress being vested with the power to tax, Congress has the power to destroy the taxpayer, who is nobody else than the Capitalist Class, by taxing it out of its class existence.

The earliest practical glimmer of both the Socialist Republic and of the methods to reach it was caught by the revolutionary upheaval that the Constitution of the United States is the mile-stone of.

"Bwana Tumbo"—it seems the African for "Great Man"—is the appellation that the African semi-savages have admiringly bestowed upon Roosevelt. Simultaneously, Henry Clews, banker, bestows upon Roosevelt the same appellation, "Bwana Tumbo," only in English. How alike are the objects of admiration to the savage and banking plutocrat!

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

From the discussion going on in the German papers on the budget proposed by Herr von Sydow taxing inheritances, it would appear that the Widow and the Orphan who, one time, were worked so hard here in America, are just now traveling in Germany.

Time was, here in America, whenever an official economist of capitalism felt himself driven from ditch to ditch, and disarmed, he quickly took refuge behind the Poor Widow and the Poor Orphan.

Was his argument about the "risk of capital" smashed with proof, much of it supplied by Ruskin, that risk was the one thing the capitalist class carefully avoided and the one thing it was insured against?—Out would the Widow and the Orphan be trotted. "Would you expose these to the struggles of a heartless world?" the Socialist was asked.

Was the official economist's arguments that the profits of the capitalist were his "wages of abstinence" knocked into a cocked hat with proof that the only thing the capitalist abstains from is work, and that such abstention merits punishment, rather than reward?—Forward would the Widow and the Orphan be pushed. "What!" would the Socialist be asked, "would you have the Poor Widow and the Poor Orphan starve?"

Was the official economist's theory, concerning the capitalist's profits being his "wages of superintendence," shattered with an avalanche of proof to the effect that, from top to bottom, the plants of production are superintended and run by wage slaves, and that all a capitalist did superintend was conspiracies against his fellow capitalists, how to cheat them out of the wealth they pilfered from Labor?—Instantly, were the Widow and the Orphan shoved forward. "Do you mean to say," the Socialist was indignantly asked, "that you would have the Poor Widow and the Poor Orphan beg their bread?"

And so at every step. Thus the Widow and Orphan were worked harder than any wage slave in any slave pen. They were worked in rain and in sunshine; workdays and holidays; no eight-hour day for them; theirs was work perpetual. Distracted with such hard treatment our Poor Widow and Poor Orphan must have fled abroad. Poor things! They but jumped from the frying pan into the fire when they landed in Germany.

The favorite argument of the German Junker against the proposition to tax the large inheritances is: "What would become of the Poor Widow and the Poor Orphan!"

The Poor Widow and the Poor Orphan are, ten to one, twin sisters of the celebrated Mrs. Harris, to whom Dickens's Sarey Gamp loved to refer in proof of her whoppers, and who Betsy Prig, with a boldness never to be sufficiently admired, one day finally declared she did not believe existed at all, at all. If, however, the said Widow and Orphan are really in the flesh, and not one of the numerous fictions in the Mother Goose of the Capitalist nursery, then the Widow and Orphan are truly proletarians; overworked beings; so truly proletarian that theirs is even the proletariat's experience that migration does them no good—whichever place they migrate to is no better than the place they migrated from.

WE TOLD YOU SO.

Not so many moons ago—on the occasion of one of Senator Tillman's impassioned outbursts against Negro Domination and fervid pledges to uphold at any cost the supremacy of the white race—The People stated it should not be surprised to see Tillman turn a somersault and come out some day as a vindicator of the Negro, "at any cost"; and that the change would come about whenever the class interests of Tillman's capitalist class should dictate the somersault. The language of one of Georgia's leading "white man's" papers, the Augusta "Chronicle," held on the occasion of the railroad strike in the State, is not yet up to the prophesied mark; that's true; it is, however, a long step in that direction.

The white locomotive engineers, anxious to reduce the supply of labor in their own craft so as to secure the jobs and prevent a decline in wages, struck the Tillman or "Southron" attitude. They would not allow Negro firemen on the engine. One should expect that such a "patriotic" poise on the part of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers would have endeared these gentlemen to what may be called the Tillman heart, Tillman being a type of that particular heart. So, at least, would the unsophisticated have expected. Well it happened otherwise.

The language now held by the Augusta "Chronicle" is the language of the Negro-lover—it is even more revolutionary; it is Socialistic. The until now anti-Negro domination "Chronicle" roundly condemns the conduct of the locomotive engineers as an attempt to take away from the Negro firemen "their right to labor."

What's the whyness of this wherefore? 'Tis plain as a pike.

If the Negroes are kept away from the engines, then, as the white locomotive engineers correctly reckon, there will be less danger to their, the locomotive engineers' craft being oversupplied; if their craft is not oversupplied their wages will run less risk of declining. For the identical reason, however, the railroad stockholders favor the colored firemen. If the craft of the engineers is overstocked, then their wages must come down. Lower wages translate themselves into higher profits. Hence the change of front on the part of the "Chronicle" and of all other otherwise anti-Negro holders of stock and, consequently, panters after higher profits whom the "Chronicle" represents or is owned by.

The "purity of the white race" has run up against the "purity of profits." When a vapor runs up against a solid the solid prevails.

FREE LUMBER VOTED DOWN.

By an emphatic vote the Senate voted down free lumber. Not the fact itself, but the HOW, renders the event significant.

Whether lumber, or anything else that is good to have, is "free" or not, every man who is posted knows it is "free," not to the working class; it is free only to the capitalist class—just as "free silver" would have been. Accordingly, all the declamation of those Senators who demanded free lumber "in the interest of workingmen whose home could then be built" must be discounted as just so much clap-trap. All the same the issue of "free lumber" raised a specific issue—the issue of whether there is or there is not a Democratic party in existence.

Last year's national platform of the Democratic party contained this sentence:—"We demand the immediate repeal of the tariff on pulp, print paper, LUMBER, timber and logs, and that these articles be placed upon the free list." This clause was a sort of underscoring of what is supposed to be the distinctive feature of the Democratic party—a tariff for revenue only, meaning a low tariff, if at all any. With such a general program solemnly adopted in national convention; with such a specific article—lumber—emphasizing the whole program, the spokesmen of the Democracy took the field—Senators and Representatives, and the candidates for these and all other offices, together with all the leading lights of the party—and solicited the support of the voters. This notwithstanding, the Senate majority against free lumber had a contingent of not less than seventeen Democrats—a majority of the Democratic delegation in the Senate.

At an early period in the debate, the Democratic Senator Bacon of Georgia, summoned to remain true to his party's pledges, coolly declared his contempt for party platforms, they being gotten up "in a hurry over night." Senator Bacon, though a traitor to honor, obviously is not to the Democratic party.

Which amounts to proving—the Democratic party is dead.

Capitalism must have its political expression. That expression is the Republican party. The "common people," meaning the small capitalists, have nothing more to say. Their economic power has become too small to reflect a political body. Recent national elections tended to prove the fact. The conduct of a majority of the Democratic Senators on lumber removes all doubt. When the gangrene of dishonor creeps into a body the jig is up with it.

Of far reaching social importance is the fact laid bare by "free lumber voted down" with the help of a majority of Democratic Senators. It matters not whether lumber comes in free or not—it matters nothing to the proletariat. It does matter a good deal that the head of the capitalist political comet has shed its tail, and now gyrates in the political firmament in single glory—unchecked.

Such a state of things is big with evil—evil because, as yet, the disorganized economic and, consequently, political state of the proletariat leaves top-capitalism with a free hand in all directions.

Fudge, ex-Governor Douglas of Massachusetts and leading exploiter of the shoemaking proletariat of the land. The neatly printed circular with which you are deluging Congress and the press, and in which you ring the signal of alarm against the approaching Trust which will be organized around the beef-packing industries and whose gigantic proportions will embrace the leather tanning and manufacturing industries of the country and make out of your present kingdom a tributary principality, is true enough. But what danger to yourself do you point out, as a future possibility, that is not a now established tyranny practiced by yourself upon the shoemaking proletariat? Fudge, ex-Governor Douglas, fudge!

Nice words these are that our rulers are being called by their respective barkers in the Senate—"Thieves and Swindlers." Well, when thieves fall out——

THE TRAVIS-ROBINSON BILL.

The bill that bears the name of Travis-Robinson, and has just been signed by the Governor of this State, is described as a bill for the construction of subways in this city "the expense to be assessed upon the territory opened, or by private capital alone."

The description may describe the wording of the bill correctly; at the same time the description is misleading. Whether the expense of construction is raised by assessment upon the territory opened, or by private capital, it is private capital that will build and own the subway, and, consequently, will exploit the undertaking to private uses.

It sounds quite democratic, even revolutionary, to "assess the territory opened." There is nothing in it. The territory opened is private property—property owned by real estate holders. The price—commonly, but mistakenly, called the value of the land—translates itself into rent, and rent is a social product. Transportation facilities render accessible territory otherwise inaccessible, or difficult of access. This raises the price of the land in question; the raised price goes into the pockets of the landlord in the shape of rent. Who pays the price? Of course, the tenant, and he is the identical being who will have to pay the fare on transportation facilities that are created. Pursuing the question further it will be found that transportation facilities, even if paid for out of the increased price of the territory opened, partake of all the features that are essential to private undertakings for private profit, in other words, of private capital:

First, the transportation facility must itself pay for itself;

Second, the way the transportation facility is made to pay for itself is by reducing expenses to the minimum—another way of saying that expenses must come out of the hide of the wage slaves who operate it; otherwise the increased price of the territory opened will remain in abeyance;

Third, the assessment paid by the owners of the territory opened is but an investment which enables them to derive a revenue from property otherwise unprofitable, or a larger revenue from property that yielded less profit.

The moral of the Travis-Robinson Bill story is here for Whig or Tory—

As impossible as, in geometry, is the problem of the quadrature of the circle, is, in economics and under capitalism, the problem of ascertaining where "private capital" ends and "private land" commences, or vice versa. Land and the instruments of production are so inextricably needed for production that the effects of their private ownership merge into one. However legislatures may juggle with terms, the private ownership of the two inanimate necessaries for production, land and machinery, has fatedly the effect of exploitation upon the proletariat.

The real "Travis-Robinson Bill" is yet to be enacted. Its enactment awaits the day when, both the land and the machinery of production being owned by the industrially organized people of the land, the social creature called "Rent" will vanish by being directly absorbed by the people—the day when "transportation facilities" will not have for their effect the swelling of landlords' pockets, and private landlords' interests will not have for their effect the capitalist effect of grinding down Labor. In short, the real "Travis-Robinson Bill" awaits for its enactment the day when free social opportunities, planted upon a free soil, will be guaranteed by the Sword and Shield of the Socialist Republic.

UN-AMERICAN.

A Railroad That Fails to Kill at Least One Passenger Yearly Is Out of Place Here.

A railroad that fails to kill a single passenger of the 141,659,543 carried in a year is an un-American institution. We are sure that every other railroad owes the Pennsylvania a grudge for this irregular showing. As it happens, the grudge can be paid off by asking the Pennsylvania how many employes and other persons it killed or injured during the same period—the figures, of course, being obtainable from the company's own reports. Never have the statistics of fatalities to passengers alone revealed the esteem in which our railroads hold human life. In 1907, a typical year, only 610 passengers were killed in all America, but 13,041 were injured. Yet as many as 4,534 railway men met death and 87,644 were maimed seriously enough to be reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission. At grade crossings and elsewhere, 6,695 other persons were killed, and 10,031 hurt.—Exch.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

MEXICAN'S ADDRESS

NATURE OF REVOLUTIONARY OPPOSITION TO DIAZ AND DEMAND FOR LIBERAL POLITICAL RIGHTS.

The publicity which in the last two years has been given to the cause of the Mexican revolution has aroused much sympathy among the workers of all countries, a sympathy that is growing less and less a matter of mere resolutions and words and is becoming more and more practical in its desire to aid. But as there still seems to exist some doubts of the Mexican working-class movement, we, members of the Junto of the Mexican Liberal party, issue this manifesto:

"The capitalist press in general, as well as those papers directly subsidized by the Dictator of Mexico, Porfirio Diaz, has ceaselessly been forging public opinion in favor of the employers. Their printed lies have raised barriers which keep the wage slaves of Mexico from coming to a fraternal understanding with their brothers in other lands. It is to remove these doubts, to tear down these barriers, to make clear the solidarity of the international labor movement, that this manifesto is written. This cry from the shadow of the Mexican slave huts is not for mercy or pity, it is a cry of protest against the executioners of the working class. You, our brothers, must not sleep while the common enemy continues its ruthless extermination of the peons of our unfortunate country. The shackles which are being bound upon our limbs are binding yours as well.

"The conditions of the working class in Mexico are different from those in other countries, different because Porfirio Diaz has for years been conspiring with foreign capitalists to build up a system which will create dissension between the Mexican workers and the workers of other lands. He has given vast grants of lands, mineral claims and railroad franchises to foreign capitalists, who on their part have hired foreign managers and foremen for their works, in which the foreign workmen were paid often double the wages allowed the Mexicans for the same class of labor. This crafty system of breeding discord among the workers has made it impossible for the Mexicans in the shops, factories and railroads to organize as is done in other lands. The result of this great capitalist conspiracy has been to keep the standard of living in Mexico down to a point of starvation and to make great riches for the foreign friends of Diaz at the expense of the entire Mexican working class.

"To create dissension and hate between the Mexican and foreign workers has been the plan of the capitalists in order to safeguard their riches. To isolate the Mexican worker and drown his efforts for freedom in rivers of blood is the purpose of Mexico's despoilers. For these things, and for the cause of the Mexican proletariat, we come to you, workers of all countries, to inform you of what is going on in Mexico.

"To show with what a lavish hand the Diaz government has enriched the American capitalists, it is only necessary to point out that E. H. Harriman owns 2,500,000 acres of oil land west of Tampico, that the Hearst interests control in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 acres near the city of Chihuahua, and that the total area of territory now cornered, on the gulf coast alone, by the joint interests of the Standard Oil and Harriman is over one thousand miles long by an average of seventy miles in width, running through the richest lands of Mexico. These are but a fragment of the concessions granted by Diaz to American capitalists.

"A bloody saturnalia has followed the career of Porfirio Diaz, whose record of killings among his own people is popularly estimated to be over thirty thousand lives.

"It was at Monterey, in the elections of 1902, that the troops fired into a peaceful body of marching citizens, strewing the streets with piles of dead and dying!

"It was in front of the Rio Blanco mills, during the strike of 1906, that sixty-four men, six women and four children were shot down by the soldiery of Diaz!

"It was at Cananea, in 1906, that the rurales under Kosterlitsky, and the cowboys under Greene, massacred the striking miners and drove them back to work!

"These are but a few of the blood incidents in the career of the butcher of Mexico.

"Mexico's revolution is not purely a political revolution—it is a social problem which relates to us directly. We are compelled to meet force with force, for so the tyrant Diaz has decided. We did not seek strife, we were driven to it. We have learned the lesson so ably expressed by a great thinker—'Better a handful of force than a bag of rights.'

"Our program is simple; we do not attempt to realize everything in a day, and so we will begin with the untieing of the rope which binds, in order that we may go on to progress. Freedom of the press, speech and education, the right of public assemblage and the turning back to the people of all the great holdings of uncultivated lands; the abolition of capital punishment and the present brutal system of prisons; the abolition of debts which the peons have carried upon their shoulders for many generations, binding them to their masters in practical slavery from birth to death. These reforms are all in the program of the Liberal party. The eight-hour day, a minimum scale of wages, and the right of the people of the Republic to participate in all public questions, is also part of our program. In this fashion the Mexican revolution will open a trench in which will be built a social organism more just, more harmonious with the sentiments of solidarity and love such as will some day rule the world. It is axiomatic that those who work for the individual work for the mass, and that the emancipation of one people shortens the days of the whole world's slavery.

"Those nations which have attained comparative freedom should not close their eyes to the miseries of the less fortunate; nor should they turn their backs upon a struggle which is for the benefit of all.

"The armed mercenaries of the Mexican Despot drive our countrymen into prisons of torture where life is prolonged merely to make the agony more cruel, and it must be remembered by you that the power to commit these atrocities has been obtained by Diaz, in large part, from his friends, the foreign investors, of whom many come from the United States.

"But not only in Mexico are we tracked by the police agents; in the United States we are also hunted like wild animals. Mexican homes in this country are entered without warrant, the patriots manacled and hurried to United States jail, while others are secretly taken to the border and delivered into the hands of the waiting rurales.

"In the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., are our comrades, Antonio de P. Araujo, A. D. Guerra, P. G. Silva and L. Trevino, all made convicts because of their love for their country and determination to fight for the liberties of Mexico. In Texas jails are still other Mexican political prisoners, Basilio Ramirez and Calixto Guerra, who have been held since last July and are still awaiting trial.

"The power of Diaz in the United States is shown in various ways: In January last, in Tucson, Ariz., a young workingman by the name of Cenaido Reyes was arrested because of his resemblance to a well-known member of the Mexican Liberal party. This young Mexican was not a revolutionist, but because the authorities thought that they had captured a man that Diaz wanted he was hurried to the border and, without trial, passed over into the hands of the rurales. From that moment to this he has disappeared from the face of the earth, his sorrowing family being unable to ascertain whether he is alive or dead. Such are the secret workings of the Diaz government in this country.

"The friends of Diaz in the United States are ever ready to assist him in crushing the attempts of the Mexican people to free themselves. Here is an example of their work: Many of the large coal mine owners in Oklahoma and northern Texas also own valuable concessions in the coal fields of Coahuila; at the time of the uprising in June, 1908, these employers cut wages and reduced the number of days' work in their American mines in order to prevent their Mexican miners from sending financial aid to the revolutionists.

"But in spite of all—the massacres in Mexico and the imprisonments in the United States—we continue our struggle for liberty. We, the Mexican proletariat, must be free, and there is no price that we will not pay to attain this end.

"Enrique Flores Magon,
"Praxedis G. Guerrero,
"For the Organizing Junto of the Mexican Liberal Party.
"San Antonio, Texas, May 10, 1909."

Evansville Has Street Car Strike.

Evansville, Ind., May 29.—With fewer than ten old scabs manning cars, the Evansville and Southern Indiana Traction Company tried to run its cars this morning, after the strike declared last night by the carmen. Strikebreakers rode on all cars. The service was irregular, and few people rode. No disorders were reported.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Whatever much you may think of your Socialism, I don't think much of it.

UNCLE SAM—That certainly is a great misfortune.

B. J.—Socialism is not humane enough.

U. S.—What is humane enough?

B. J.—Communism.

U. S.—How do you make that out?

B. J.—Isn't the motto of Socialism, "To each according to his deeds"?

U. S.—Say it is.

B. J.—Well, Communism's motto is, "To each according to his needs." I call that infinitely more humane.

U. S.—Apart from the relative humaneness of the two mottoes, I would say that you are wasting your love on phrases of no practical importance.

B. J.—Isn't it practical whether the movement one associates with is a harsh or a kind one?

U. S.—True enough. But all that has no application to the case. It is not a question of willingness or unwillingness to be kind; the question is one of power to be kind.

Now, see here. If you have five children, all equally strong, healthy and intelligent, and the smallest amount a human being can get along well with is one dollar a day, and all that you make, all that you can make, is two dollars a day; could you, with these two dollars a day income, furnish one dollar a day apiece to your five children?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—You would be short three dollars a day, even if you could get along with nothing.

B. J.—Couldn't do it.

U. S.—Could you justly be said to be harsh, inhumane and all that because you do not provide for your children "to each according to his needs"?

B. J.—Why, no; if I can't, I can't.

U. S.—Just so. Now, suppose, again, you have five children, four of them healthy, strong, intelligent. One dollar apiece is needed by them; and a fifth child, that is a cripple and sickly, and he, to be kept at all comfortably, would need five dollars a day. What would you do then?

B. J.—It still won't go round.

U. S.—Could you afford the crippled child five dollars a day?

B. J.—That would leave only two for the other four, not counting myself. No, I hardly could.

U. S.—You would let the well ones have less than one dollar, so as to afford the cripple a little more, but yet he would not be treated "according to his needs," eh?

B. J.—No, but that would not be my fault; I could not do better.

U. S.—Now, let us suppose a third case: You have five children, all five healthy, robust, intelligent; three dollars a day is needed to keep them up; your income is one hundred dollars a day—

B. J.—How much?

U. S.—One hundred a day.

B. J.—I wish it were fifty; I wish it were twenty-five; I wish—

U. S.—Never mind what you wish; it is only an illustration. With that amount of revenue, would you keep your children down to an expenditure that is "according to their needs"?

B. J.—No, I'd let them have more.

U. S.—Just so; and why?

B. J.—Because I could afford it.

U. S.—Now, that's all that there is in these mottoes. It is not a case of humaneness in the one nor harshness in the other. The one which you call "humane" proceeds from and toward an aspiration, regardless of the material power to carry it out; the other, which you call "harsh," proceeds from the material powers, and accommodates its aspirations to the capacity to reach them. Do you understand?

B. J.—I—I—think I do.

U. S.—To-day the issue between the two mottoes is a volcano burned out. It has not more real importance. It is known that the wealth producible today is so large that each can have enormously more than his needs. The mechanical development of production has thus removed the basic difference of the two mottoes. In so far as the one represented "Communism" and the other "Socialism," the two are one to-day. Your objection is a back number.

The People
New York, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

SOCIALISM AND SLAVERY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Socialism's opponents are occasionally fond of declaiming that Socialism means slavery; that it will dictate what a man shall do for a living, and how do it. The implication is that under present conditions all is freedom and workingmen are full fledged "independents." The enclosed circular, tacked up by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in its Altoona, Pa., shops, tells a tale on this subject.

J. J.

Altoona, Pa., May 14.

(Enclosure.)

DISCIPLINE BULLETIN No. 13
For the Week Ending May 1st, 1909.
Altoona Machine Shops

One Machinist reprimanded for negligence in failing to promptly report a personal injury.

One Boiler Maker Helper suspended two days for carelessness in placing three staybolts in locomotive which were too small.

One Shop Hand suspended two days for disregarding rules of shop in quitting work before regular time.

One Engine Inspector suspended two days for careless inspection, resulting in bolt coming out of crosshead, causing cylinder head to blow out while engine was en route on Pittsburg Division. Second offense.

One Machinist suspended three days for carelessness in directing locomotive to be moved before left main rod had been coupled, resulting in damage to same.

One Machinist suspended three days for negligence in failing to carefully examine studs in ash pan wings of locomotive, resulting in one of the studs blowing out on first trial trip, due to bad threads in sheet.

One Apprentice suspended three days for misconduct in throwing water on Sweeper while on duty.

One Shop Hand suspended three days for disregarding rules of shop in quitting before the regular time.

Two Engine Cleaners suspended 14 days each for fighting while on duty.

Two Shop Hands suspended 15 days each for breaking the locker of a fellow workman and appropriating individual articles.

One Engine Inspector demoted for repeated carelessness in inspecting locomotives. Sixth offense.

Altoona Car Shop

Two Freight Car Repairman suspended four days each for placing tools in lockers instead of returning them to the Tool Room and having checks redeemed.

South Altoona Foundries

One Shop Hand suspended three days for having his overalls on top of work bench.

R. N. Durborow,
Supt. Motive Power.

WHO WERE THESE SUFFRAGETTES?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—While in Newark this evening, I attended an open-air suffragette meeting. I asked the speaker at the conclusion of the meeting why their organization did not endorse the Socialist Labor Party, as this party stood for complete equality of the sexes, etc. (under the Co-operative Commonwealth). The speaker evaded the question, stating it would not be fair to Democrat and Republican members in the suffragette ranks. Just then the woman speaking stated that they (the suffragettes) were also fighting capitalism.

I then asked if the Democratic, Republican, Prohibition and Hearst parties were not representative capitalist parties and if the capitalist class were not opposed to granting the suffrage to the female portion of the working class, if not to the entire sex. She said that if she paid taxes she was entitled to representation. To this I agreed, asking her at the same time if the producers of all wealth among her sex, the mill girls, shop girls, etc., were not also entitled to representation at the ballot-box. She also evaded this question.

I next asked her what her sex were doing to abolish capitalism in the states where she claimed they have the ballot, telling her, incidentally, that until capitalism is abolished, the evils she complained of would continue to exist and become intensified. She said that this was not a fair question.

The lady asserted that all the workers paid taxes equally with the capitalists. I asked her if taxes were not paid out of that part of the wealth produced by Labor but which Labor never receives. She became angry and called me a wicked Socialist man who did not appreciate the efforts of the self-sacrificing women of the "upper classes" for the benefit of the dull besotted worker.

At this juncture a little lady "kangaroo" pirouetted around me saying I was a henchman of Daniel De Leon, who was formerly a Tammany heeler, etc. This little maniac stated that the Socialist Party had endorsed female suffrage for the past fifteen years! (She was to quote Artemus Ward, "An amoosin' little cuss.") The statement that the S. P. had for the past fifteen years endorsed female suffrage ought to interest all members of the S. L. P. This little lady claims to be a local organizer for the S. P. in Newark, N. J.

P. F. Cox.

Newark, May 17.

S. P. SHAM REVOLUTIONISTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—This will certainly be a surprise from Atlanta, for you must know this is an industrially semi-developed, hence physically undeveloped, quiet, by revolutionists undisturbed, God-fearing, but profit-exacting, negro-hating, brigand-ruled burg.

The modern rulers of Atlanta need not lose any sleep at all in this, a darkness-blessed town. All is well here, for the proletarian sheep yield their wool unresistingly. They are great Tolstoyans and obey his command: "Resist not evil!"

They are also ardent followers of the Galilean, for they follow his command: "If one smite thee on one cheek give him your other cheek; if one take thy vest, give him thy coat, and if he take thy coat, give him thy overcoat, hat, trousers, underwear, shoes, collar, necktie and all!" And the capitalist takes the latter to perfection.

He takes from the Tolstoyan and Nazarene proletarian all he can and a little bit more. He appropriates all the use and exchange values and spends the surplus value on automobiles and mulatto-primadonnas.

Against all these to heaven-crying wrongs and injustices, and capitalist brigandage, the proletarians of this benighted town do not raise the slightest protest. Of revolution, even the peace loving, vote hunting local of the Socialist party, of which, I have the illimitable honor to be a member, has not the courage to speak.

One should see the sight which accompanies the utterance of the word "revolution" or "industrial unionism," when these 'Good Boy" Socialists hear the term. One should see the funny grimaces cut by these pure and simple ballot-boxists, when an S. L. P. minded revolutionist begins to speak of the "wicked" S. L. P. principle of industrial unionism. One should hear them murmur with disgust, when a De Leon disciple emphasizes the necessity of physical force along with civilized political methods!

These ballot-box only visionaries revel in a pipe dream of seeing all their nominees elected, from dog-catcher up to president, and quietly and sweetly enacting and enforcing the co-operative commonwealth laws. They will just simply take the present codices and with the co-operation of the erudite jurisprudent fraternity, legally and lovingly introduce the social republic into "Our" thrice blessed United Snakes of North America. Sweet dream, noble vision!

To tell the truth, I have never been satisfied with this, my party's, tranquil-doctrinarism. This proposition was always too lenient for me. Yet, not knowing any better, I rested assured that my party would develop in knowledge. I heard of industrial unionism, I. W. W., the S. L. P. and syndicalism, but in very ambiguous, abstruse and unintelligible ways till I met a comrade who explained to me the difference between the S. P. and S. L. P., the irrevolutionariness of the S. P., its ineffective dilly-dallying with the A. F. of L., and its continual evasion of the discussion of the question of revolutionary industrial unionism. It certainly was an eye-opener to me. For the first time did I hear of the absolute necessity of reading S. L. P. literature to obtain a clear understanding of scientific Socialism and scientific Socialist tactics, not S. P. chaos tactics. I began to read the "Preamble," "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism," and "Reform or Revolution." Then I saw what frank revolutionarism really was. I say frankly now: I hate the Socialist party.

Yet, I decided not to withdraw from the S. P., but to attempt to S. L. P.-ize our local, until they reject me with a dishonorable discharge. It may be true that I am still imbued with the fallacious S. P. boring from within policy but I will develop as I am quite young, only eighteen years of age.

With mental development on true revolutionary, and not pseudo-revolutionary lines a la S. P., will the Social Revolution arrive.

Those peace loving old "fogies" will never bring it, for they are all bourgeois-minded.

Simon L. Katzoff.

Atlanta, Ga., May 21.

PROSPERITY FOR WHOM?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Permit me to puncture the gas bag of an impudent sophistry which has been going the rounds of the press to the bewilderment of honest ignorance, and to the insult of really informed intelligence. Messrs. Rockefeller, Carnegie, et al., who have wares (upon a large scale) to sell, and dividends to declare, are frequently the inspiration of columns of optimistic prophecy in the daily press as to the "imminence of prosperous times," etc. Now the VITAL question is: Prosperous times FOR WHOM?

Now for FACTS. Let me set forth an incident I have frequently noted and pondered in the town of Fall River, Mass., where I practice medicine. The mill owners here, who, in their smaller way, are in the Rockefeller-Carnegie class, inspire, at intervals, a column or so of congratulations in the daily press upon the high dividends they are declaring on the mill stock, and between them and their wealthy stock-holders a mutual-admiration love feast takes place. In every instance where this jubilation occurs about stock dividends, their employes are (and usually have been for some time), curtailed on both the number of working days, and on the amount of wages. In other words the un-blinked at facts are that the fat dividends to the well-off stockholders are at the expense of the already poorly paid weaver and carder, forcing him often to go without sugar in his tea, butter on his bread, and the doctor's services for the sick baby, unless it happens to be a doctor with an ethical sense of man's mutual responsibility, in which case he may get carried on the charge side of his ledger, or, as happened so often with me, be charged nothing.

Now what is true of the limited field of Fall River is true of the country at large, prices of food do not decline when wages are low and working time is curtailed. When the time agreed upon for a wage raise (according to the margin settled upon in the "sliding scale" agreement in vogue here), arrives, it is a very easy matter for a dozen manufacturers, by holding back their orders, to depress or thimble-rig the market for the time being, so that the margin (I believe it is 70) "does not warrant the raise." Thus they trick and fool the poor slaves.

This condition also affects the individual business or professional man, as in my own practice, for instance, made up, as it is, largely of mill workers. I carried between thirty and forty of these poor industrial slaves (for they are this and nothing else), on my charge account last fall and winter, and quite a number did not even charge at all.

So now prosperity for some few thousands of large manufacturers and wealthy stock-holders, and prosperity for millions of wage workers and consumers are quite two different things. Not so? When the cry of "prosperous times" is raised, suppose we ask the one VITAL question: for whom?

Dr. Howard James.

Fall River, Mass., May 21.

CHICAGO CAN. LET OTHERS FOLLOW.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find three subs to the Weekly People and money order for same.

Several street meetings have been held since May 17 by the members of Section Chicago, S. L. P. with a good sale of books and papers. Our slogan is: Push the Party Press and literature! and when this is done new members will be sure to follow.

Chas. Pierson.

Chicago, Ill., May 24.

ALWAYS SHOW "THE PEOPLE."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed you will find $1 for a yearly sub to the Weekly People. I secured this sub through my having a copy of the Daily People in my pocket.

On the 6th instant, I happened to come by special train from Elgin, Ill., and while the crowd aboard were all hilarious, singing and drinking, at least one young man asked me to let him read my paper which I gladly gave him. He remarked that it was the only paper fit for an intelligent man to read. I took his address and as soon as I had the time to spare I went to see him and he gladly gave me the dollar for a subscription. I will supply him with other literature of the Socialist Labor Party.

That is the way the press of the S. L. P. is getting to be recognized more and more as an educator and an authority on Socialism. My advice is always keep the Daily and Weekly People exposed so as to attract attention. Many a sub I received while on a car or train just by such means.

D. Rudnick.

Forest Park, Ill., May 23.

MORE LABOR FOR SAME MONEY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A certain paragraph in an article quoted in the "Literary Digest" for May 8 struck me as being pregnant with proof of sound Socialist economics, and I made a copy of it which I append. It may help to open the eyes of some of those misguided laborers who are so enthusiastic over Asiatic exclusion laws.

G. J. Sherwood.

Sparks, Nev., May 18.

(Enclosure.)

"In 1873, the sovereign was worth in exchange with China about three taels; and three taels then paid for one day the wages of twenty-five Chinamen, but now the sovereign is worth nearly eight taels, and wages being no higher, the sovereign exchanged into the currency of China now pays the wages for one day of sixty Chinamen. Is there any doubt that American capitalist captains of industry will, in the next few years, take advantage of such exchange conditions? It is well known that in the Chinese province of Shansi there are vast beds of coal and iron ore as in Alabama in close proximity; that region is an ant-heap of willing unorganized labor, which will be as potters' clay to the hand of a modern trust. It requires little imagination to foresee that the day is near when the United States Steel Corporation will be a great exporter, even to American shorees, of rails rolled in their own mills in Shansi."

CARICATURING SOCIALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Great is the Social Democracy of Milwaukee and likewise its "Socialism." Its alderman E. T. Melms has had a singular and important resolution passed favorably upon by the judiciary committee of the local council. Berger can now proclaim another great and practical triumph. Melms' resolutions insists that the chickens of the city shall be prevented from loafing about the city streets. Thus the workingman's burden is considerably lightened.

Enclosed find an item from a local paper, which reports this latest achievement of the intrepid Social Democrats.

S. H.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 23.

(Enclosure.)

CHICKENS MUST REMAIN IN THEIR COOPS.

Milwaukee chickens not only will roost at home hereafter, but they must do their scratching and wandering in their own yards. The council committee on judiciary yesterday recommended for adoption the resolution of Ald. Edmund T. Melms, which prohibits chickens and other domestic fowls from wandering on the streets in any part of the city. In the past they could wander all they pleased except in the downtown wards.

A DISCUSSION ON "THE DIFFERENCE."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Third and Tenth Assembly District, Socialist Party, a mixture of German Socialism and Vollszeitung adherents, has awakened to the fact that the "carcass" of the S. L. P. is still "smelling" and that the "fumes" have infected the fossilized brains of the "alte Genossen."

A meeting was held Thursday evening, May 20, at the S. P. headquarters, 266 East Tenth street, to discuss the difference between the S. P. and the S. L. P. The S. L. P. performed a useful function when it picked up the gauntlet thrown down by the S. P. That a strong sentiment is growing against the imported and patented principles of Berger-and-Thompsonism; that there is an insurrection developing within the ranks of the "only party of Socialism," may be seen from the proceedings of this meeting.

Louis C. Fraina, a former member of the Socialist Party, but now in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party, was unanimously chosen to open the discussion as the representative of the S. L. P. He said, in part:

"The comrades present are well acquainted with the step I have taken by becoming a member of the Socialist Labor Party. The reasons for this action are numerous, but in the short time allotted to me, cannot be adequately given. I will, rather, give a short sketch of two tendencies in the Socialist movement.

"Socialist is synonymous with revolution; it stands for a complete transformation of the existing order of society. The means of accomplishing this social revolution have hitherto been wholly political in nature. We have a strong political Socialist movement in nearly every county; but what has it accomplished up to date? Absolutely nothing, except agitation and spreading the principles of Socialism. This pure and simple political movement has become the roosting place of reformers and intellectual riff-raff of bourgeois society. It has bred your politicians, and your Millerands and will continue to breed your Millerands until the movement throws over the reform ideas that dominate it at present, becomes revolutionary, uncompromising, and educates and organizes the workers along sound and scientific lines, and launches a class-conscious economic organization that controls and dominates the political expression of the Socialist movement.

"A political party, by its very nature, is incapable of creating a Socialist revolution. This is reserved for the revolutionary industrial organization of the working class. The ballot is useless without the might of the economic organization. The workers must be organized industrially to manage the industries, to set up the industrial government, where the representation will be by industries, and not by arbitrarily divided geographical districts. Politicians cannot manage the industries; this is reserved for the workers themselves.

"A Socialist party that doesn't take up this task, is acting contrary to working-class interests. There are Socialists who repudiate economic organization. This was what led to the split in the Socialist movement in 1899. The S. L. P., recognizing the Marxian dictum, that only the class-conscious economic organization of the workers can give birth to the true political party of labor, sought to launch a proper economic organization, the S. T. & L. A. But the reformers and freaks did not like this revolutionary posture, and when their efforts to have the S. L. P. change its policy failed, they bolted the party and formed the Socialist party.

"This is what keeps the two parties separated to-day. The S. L. P. stands for revolutionary Socialism; the S. P. stands for reform and opportunism. A party that does not try to organize the workers industrially: a party that does not expose the corruption and fake organization and tactics of the old trade-unions, that party is a traitor to the working class."

Dr. Guttman, S. P. member, then took the floor. He said, in substance:

"There are various parties who claim they have the right tactics of bringing about the Socialist revolution. If a party recognizes the class struggle and the materialist conception of history, that party is Socialist and will receive my support.

"The previous speaker attacked the Socialist movement of Germany as being composed of reforms. Let me tell him that it is revolutionary, and that it has given birth to the Socialist movement of the world. His statement that it is a reform party made up of politicians is not true."

Carl Dannenberg, member of the S. L. P., also formerly of the S. P., then took the floor. He conclusively proved that the German movement is a reform movement, composed of reformers and politicians. "For 39 years the German Social Democracy has been in the field. What has it accomplished? Absolutely nothing. The condition of the German workers to-day is worse than it was in 1870. And it will continue to get worse until the Social Democracy ceases to parliamentarize and log-roll, and organizes the workers economically for the abolition of wage-slavery."

Dannenberg, in his remarks, tried to say that the symptoms of a split were manifest within the Social Democracy. For this statement, an "old German comrade," Simon by name, sought to attack Dannenberg, and was only prevented from so doing by the audience.

Simon then got the floor and spoke in German. How completely beaten he was in advance he showed in trying to distract attention from the real issue by repeating the stereotyped lies aobut De Leonism and the S. L. P. being a scab party. "De Leon," he shouted, "is an agent of the capitalist class, paid by them to disrupt the Socialist movement."

Geo. H. Wilson, getting the floor, conclusively showed the necessity of organizing the workers industrially, as through political representation we could not get a real industrial government, such as Socialism seeks to establish.

"Study this question without prejudice," he went on, "seek the truth about the Socialist movement in America. Study the literature of the S. L. P. Do not be misled by the cry that the S. L. P. is dead, is only a minority. Minorities are oftentimes right; majorities are often wrong."

One Interested.

New York, May 21.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

E. W., NEW YORK.—Tuberculosis exhibits tend rather to harden the capitalist than to soften his heart. To him misery is God-ordained. Tuberculosis exhibits make him, probably, feel sorry that such things must be; and the exhibits make him glad that he is not so exposed. As a consequence he clings all the more tenaciously to capitalism.

H. G., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The dates of the St. Louis "Daily Globe-Democrat" that contain copy of the official ballot at the late St. Louis municipal election, and at which capitalist candidates appeared also as Socialist party candidates and vice versa on the ballot are, March 29, and April 5.

J. A., CHICAGO, ILL.—Capitalism can not help itself. It is bound to promote Socialism. The law of its greedy existence drives it to promote the improvement of machinery; competition drives it to concentrate. And so on. Look at the Georgia railroad strike. The craving for higher profits pushes the capitalist to wipe out race lines among the proletarians, and that also is a most helpful thing to Socialism.

F. L., ST. LOUIS, MO.—The "iron law of wages" is a term so loosely used nowadays that its definition, as understood by these modern users, is impossible. In their mouths the term has a purely sentimental significance. They mean by it the impossibility of the worker's getting up under capitalism. The term originated with Lassalle. He meant thereby a theory that ran substantially like this—the larger the supply of labor the lower the wages; lower wages kill off the surplus; a reduced supply raises wages; a raised wage scale promotes births and thereby breeds an oversupply; the oversupply again reduces wages, with the consequence of again killing off the surplus; and so on "in an iron circle." This theory is false.

R. R., ROCHESTER, PA.—When the working class pays rent it does not pay taxes. The proof is that, even if the taxes on real estate were abolished, the working class would have to pay the identical rent. The landlord fixes the rent. He fixes it, not with any taxes in mind. He fixes it according to the demand for housing. Then come the taxes which are imposed according to the price of the property. So that the tax comes out of the rent which the landlord collects, and which he would pocket wholly if there were no tax. The De Leon lecture on who pays the taxes has not yet been published in pamphlet form.

C. G. T., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—There is no truth in the statement that Col. Robert Ingersoll recanted on his deathbed. Ingersoll died in the full possession of his faculties and died loyal to the views which he advocated in life.

W. S. S., NEW YORK.—All the labor crystallized in the production of a commodity goes into its exchange value. The labor of production does not end in the fashioning of a commodity. The labor of production is continued in transportation, among other things. The exchange value of the coal just dug out of the mine, for instance, is lower at the mouth of the mine than in the kitchen. When the coal reaches the kitchen it has in it, crystallized, not only the labor of its mine production, but also the labor of transportation. Transportation (distribution) is a necessary labor.

"X. Y. Z.," ERIE, PA.—The "college of priests" in the "Two Pages from Roman History" is the same as the "pontificial college." The "centuries" are not the "commitia curiata." The two are distinct bodies. Of course the "pontificial colleges" did not have express judicial powers. In point of fact, as explained in the first of the "Two Pages from Roman History," the priests did exercise **what** amounted practically to **judicial powers**—if a law was pushed **through** that was distasteful to the ruling class the priests would conveniently find that the auspices were unfavorable to the law and it would be annulled.

J. M. F., DU QUOIN, ILL.—When the well drilled industrially framed economic organization of the proletariat will be in existence and will have reflected its own political party there will be no difficulty in the form of administration for both. The difficulty will not be—for the simple reason that the two bodies will be too healthy to listen to any crack-brained windjammers, and will be too clear-sighted to be taken in by men who are after notoriety and a lazy life.

E. E. R., SHAWMUT, CALIF.—The ballot is the civilized method of solving social questions for a number of reasons. The ballot implies political action and that implies open propaganda. The propaganda of a revolution requires open and plain talk. Through political action the Social Revolution can be preached plump and plain. Without political action, the Revolution would have to be preached in secret—an impossible way of organizing masses; and, when speaking in public, the Revolution would have to be preached with words of a double sense—an impossible way to crystallize numbers into unity of purpose. Now, then, civilized man knows all this because civilized man learns from the experience of the past, and is accordingly, not a bladder to be stuffed with breeze.

H. H. R., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—All people who wish to abolish capitalism, but do not realize that the form of government under Socialism is bound to be industrial;—in other words, all people who call themselves Socialists and who imagine the Socialist parliament will differ from the present Congress only in that Socialists will take the places of Republican and Democratic Senators, etc.;—in other words, all people who call themselves Socialists but have missed the point in Marx's and Engel's teachings that the Political State will disappear;—in other words, all pure and simple political Socialists do not believe in the Industrial Movement at all, because they do not believe in Unionism, craft or industrial, at all. Of these the bulk of the S. P. is made up.

S. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—Benjamin Kidd's is as good as any, and better than most.

W. R. S., WIGAN, ENG.—Final conclusions—The economic organization of labor can not be so framed as to have itself provide for the unemployed.

E. F. M., GRANITE, OKLA.—Whether we can hope for any good result from the S. P. propaganda? Let one of the Spanish fabulist Iriarte's lyric fables, here summarized in prose, do for an answer. A wolf, just caught in a trap by a farmer, pleaded with him not to kill him. Out of my nails, he boasted, such and such ointment is made; out of my skin such and such things are turned out. The wolf was going on at this rate when the farmer stopped him short, and hitting him a death blow over the head said: "Accursed animal, you who do so much mischief, dare you boast about some trifling good that is in you?"

Last question next week.

L. C. F., NEW YORK—The theory that a propaganda league of Industrial Unionism can not endorse political action will not stand the test of reason. Propaganda, if useful, must be sound, and complete, nothing suppressed. The propaganda for revolutionary Unionism that ignores the necessity of political action is unsound, and a danger to the proletariat.

The theory that political action can not be endorsed "in the abstract" will not stand the test of reason. Can the necessity of food not be endorsed "in the abstract"? Must the endorsement of food be only of a specific food? Can the necessity of light not be endorsed "in the abstract"? Must the endorsement of light be of a specific lamp? Can murder not be condemned "in the abstract"? and does it require a specific murder for condemnation?

The false propaganda of the "Industrial Bulletin" killed the paper, dead as a door nail. The People may not act as a substitute for the defunct "Industrial Bulletin."

"MILITANT SOCIALIST," NEW HAVEN, CONN.; F. F., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; G. A., MONTCLAIR, COLO.; F. C. R., MT. LIBERTY, O.; L. J. F., CHILICOTHE, O.; H. B., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; W. S., N. Y.; WM. J. KERN, NEW ORLEANS, LA.; V. T., CLEVELAND, O.—Matters received....

.. Antipatriotism ..

Celebrated address of Gustave Herve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the jury of La Seine.

An excellent answer to Capitalist Jingoism and capital exposition of the need of international unity of the working class.

Price 5 Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, Philip Courtenay,
144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Comrade Rudolph Katz, N. E. C. member New Jersey, has submitted the plan of a subscription getting, literature selling contest, which we believe will prove profitable to the Movement, and the Party press.

The essential feature of the contest is, that beginning June 20th, the Party organizations in two States will be pitted against each other, to see which will make the best showing, the contest between the two to last for two weeks. Each week after June 20th, a new two week's contest begins.

A circular letter, giving the plan in detail, will be mailed to all the Sections shortly. Special blanks will be provided for the contest. These blanks will be sent to the Sections two weeks before their State is called into competition with some other State.

After taking all factors into account a contest schedule has been arranged the dates of which will be announced as the contest proceeds.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the above committee was held at national headquarters on Wednesday evening, May 26th, with Gollerstepper in the chair.

Present: Ball, Butterworth, Deutsch, Gollerstepper, Kihn, Lechner, Malmberg and Schrafft. Absent: Hall, Lafferty and Schwartz.

Minutes of the previous session were adopted as read.

Financial report: Receipts, $69.32; Expenses, $46.68.

National Secretary reported having received a bill of sale vesting the property of Volksfreund und Arbeiter-Zeitung with the N. E. C.

Communications: From Schenectady, N. Y., regarding activity of the Section, received and published; Bridgeport, Conn., sending information regarding "Unity Conference," and arrangements for National Secretary's visit on May 30th; New York S. E. C. requesting that 25 due stamps be replaced by the N. E. C. Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Deutsch: "That the request of the N. Y. S. E. C. for 25 due stamps be granted." Carried. From East St. Louis, Ill., ordering supplies; Colorado Springs, Colo., suggesting that a biography of the Editor of The People be written for propaganda purposes, received and filed; Portland, Ore., requesting that 17 due stamps lost be replaced by the N. E. C. Moved by Butterworth, seconded by Deutsch: "That the request of Section Portland for 17 due stamps be granted." Carried. From Portland, Ore., seconding proposed amendments of Section Cook County, Ill., and ordering due stamps; Providence, R. I., regarding Section activity; San Antonio, Tex., regarding speaker for Granite, Okla.; Harry Gunn, New Haven, Conn., application for position as organizer referred by the N. Y. S. E. C., National Secretary referred application to Connecticut S. E. C.; S. J. French, Chicago, Ill., application for position as organizer; H. J. Schade, Los Angeles, Calif., received and filed; H. J. Poelling, St. Louis, Mo., regarding speaker for Granite, Okla.; Cart Oberheu, Kansas City, Mo., regarding same matter; Chas. Fallath, Elizabeth, N. J., requesting information; David Rudnick, Forest Park, Ill., remitting on N. A. F. matter and reporting conditions in Chicago; Illinois S. E. C., regarding conditions in the State; John Kircher, N. E. C. member from Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, regarding trip to Chicago, Ill. Moved by Kihn, seconded by Rosenberg: "That John Kircher be instructed to visit Chicago in the interest of Party organization and Press." Carried. From Minnesota S. E. C., inquiring as to organizer for that State; Colorado S. E. C., regarding organization and agitation in the State; Washington S. E. C., ordering due stamps, etc.; Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, Jamaica Plain, Mass., regarding constitutional changes. Moved by Kihn, seconded by Schrafft: "That National Secretary be instructed to communicate with a Lettish Party member in Brooklyn with a view to drawing up a proposed constitution to be submitted to the Lettish Socialist Labor Federation for adoption." Carried. From M. Beill, Pasadena, Calif., regarding General Agitation Fund; William Adamek, East Pittsburg, Pa., regarding agitation work; Chas. Pierson, Chicago, Ill., application for position as organizer, referred to Pennsylvania and Texas S. E. C.; John Opman, Jerome, Ariz., regarding Party Press and literature; Louie Nimini, Providence, R. I., regarding same matter; E. F. Wegener, College Point, N. Y., regarding organizer's position; Local 533, I. W. W., San Pedro, Calif., regarding General Agitation Fund; F. J. Meyer, N. E. C. member from the State of Washington, Seattle, Wash., regarding organization matters; J. Mooney, Seattle, Wash., appeal from the decision of Section Seattle, referred back to him; Fred. Herman, Lincoln, Neb., regarding membership; International Socialist Bureau, Brussells, Belgium, referred to Gollerstepper for translation.

The National Secretary reported that the proposed amendments of Section New York County, N. Y., on Language Federations, were sent out by him to the Sections of the Party for seconds.

Adjournment 11.30 p. m.

Max Rosenberg, Secretary.

OPERATING FUND.

The Operating Fund received a good boost, when a letter, from our Panama friends, reached us yesterday. They send $57.50 of which

C. Saltzman, W. Atkinson, Wm. Douglas, P. Graff, J. Campbell and A. Pailero, send, as a May Day contribution to the fund.........	30.00
J. Hassett, Panama........	1.00
W. Atkinson, “	1.00
A. Dallon, “	1.00
F. Foster, “	1.00
J. Johnson, “	1.00
Jos. Weiser, “	2.00
L. W. Foster, “	1.00
J. Campbell, “	5.00
E. Boogs, “	1.00
P. Graff, “	5.00
G. Zidbeck, “	1.00
S. Talfot, “	1.00
A. Pailero, “	5.00
J. L. Nolan, “	1.50
A. Anderson, Port Angeles, Wash.	2.00
Wage Slave, Tonawanda, N. Y.	1.00
E. Norling, Pasco, Wash.......	5.00
Branch I, Kings County, N. Y.	2.00
P. Kretlow, Berlin, Germany..	1.00
Jas. Simon, New York........	1.00
G H Wenter, Portchester, N Y	.50
H. Schrader, Albany, N. Y.....	.50
J. Shankman, New York......	.50
L. Weiner, “	.25
Miss S Grunofsky “	.25
Miss S. Rosenthal “	.50
D. Kaplan “	.25
R. Hershman, “	.25
Total	$72.50
Previously acknowledged....	4,676.94
Grand total	4,749.44

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party in Virginia met in regular session with Bader in the chair. Roll call showed C. Rudolph absent, with excuse.

Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Correspondence from Organizer Mueller, Section Richmond, relative to party affairs in the State, enclosing money for due stamps; from Organizer Ford, Section Norfolk Co., ordering stamps, describing conditions generally in his district; from Schmidt, Section Roanoke, ordering due stamps, and from Organizer Schade, Section Newport News, ordering stamps, and suggesting that Sections in the State order all supplies through the S. E. C. from the Labor News Co.

Decided to lay over Comrade Schade's suggestion until the coming convention in July.

The financial report was then read and adopted.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

F. Buxton,
Recording Secretary.

Woman and Her Emancipation
By JOHN H. HALLS,
London, England.
Prize Essay in the International Competition Conducted by the Socialist Women of Greater New York : : : : : : : :
48 Pages, Price 5 Cents.
New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

ALL HAIL

To the Battle Scarred Veterans Who Keep Up the Fight.

Subscriptions were better the past week. Nevertheless the comrades in the industrial centres contique inactive. Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Milwaukee, Buaffio, St. Paul, are a few of the industrial places not heard from. From New York, one subscription, is a sample of the activity of others.

There is no getting away from it—subscriptions are to be had, the Active Brigade prove it. We would ask the inactive ones if they consider that they are showing a proper realization of their duty toward the Movement, of their responsibility toward the Party, and its institutions?

To those who keep at the work of propaganda we extend Socialist greeting of good cheer. Those sending two or more subs were:

F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	5
J. McCall, Yellowstone Park, Wyo.	8
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	5
J. Isaack, Cincinnati, O.	4
G. A. Dryer, Logansport, Ind.	4
Chris. Attinger, Peoria, Ill.	4
A. Gillhaus, Portland, Ore.	3
C. Pierson, Chicago, Ill.	3
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	3
C. E. Warner, New Haven, Conn. ..	3
M. Cody, Panama	3
W. R. Wagner, Spokane, Wash.	3
Section Denver, Colo.	3
A. Kaucher, St. Louis, Mo.	3
H. D. Froehlich, St. Louis, Mo.	2
H. E. Long, San Francisco, Cal.	2
T. Hitchings, Fieldbrook, Cal.	2
L. F. Alrutz, Schenectady, N. Y. ..	2
H. Koepke, Pittsfield, Mass.	2
H. J. Schade, Los Angeles, Cal. ..	2
C. Kuharich, Denver, Colo.	2
L. Olsson	2
P. Courtenay, London, Ont.	2

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

We are printing a new edition of the folowing leaflets for whidh there is a continual demand. We have made the price of these leaflets the lowest possible figure to enable our friends to make widespread use of them. Distributing leaflets is the easiest kind of propaganda work. They can be left in train, boat, or car, or handed out and they will be read:

Replenish your stock on hand at $1 per thousand, postage prepaid.

1.—The Capitalist System. A few observations on it from a Socialist Standpoint.

2.—The Working Class. Why it must be the Recruiting Ground for the Socialist Army.

3.—The Government. This Powerful Agency must be captured by the Working Class.

4.—Some Objections. Raised against Socialism by Capitalism—The Answer.

5.—Logic of Socialism. Why it must succeed Capitalism.

6.—Capitalist Juggernaut. It grinds out and then grinds down the Wage Worker.

7.—Social Justice. That will be the cornerstone of the Socialist Republic.

New York Labor News Co., 28 City Hall Place, New York.

WANTED.

The National Executive Committee desires applications from Party members for position as organizer and canvasser for the Socialist Labor Party and its Press. Address applications to the undersigned.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
P. O. Box 1576, New York City.

SECTION BOSTON MEETING.

A meeting of Section Boston, Socialist Labor Party, will be held on THURSDAY, June 3, at 694 Washington street, Boston, Mass. Members are urged to attend.

J. Schneider, Organizer.

CLEVELAND, S. L. P. CITY CONVENTION.

Section Cleveland, Socialist Labor Party, will hold its City Convention on SUNDAY, June 6, 3 p. m., at Schloss' Hall, 356 Ontario street (Hall No. 7), near Market (German-American Bank building). Candidates for the municipal election will be nominated, besides adopting a platform and resolutions, and transacting such other business as may come before the convention. It should be made a point of duty by every member, comrade and sympathizer to be present.

Organizer.

JOINT EXCURSION PROVIDENCE S. L. P. AND I. W. W.

The Providence, R. I., organizations of the Socialist Labor Party and Industrial Workers of the World will run jointly an excursion around the bay on SUNDAY, June 13, 1909. This is the best affair that is held on the bay. The steamer Warwick has been engaged for the trip from Providence to Newport, R. I. No liquor is allowed on board.

Route:— Leaves Crawford street bridge at 9:45 a. m., passing down the East shore by Vanity Fair, Crescent Park, around Nayatt Point into Bristol Harbor, thence to Mount Hope Bay, nearly to Fall River, then returning to East passage, on past the Naval station at Newport, stopping three hours. Returning via Dutch Island and West passage, arriving at dock in Providence at 7 p. m.

Adult tickets at dock, 45 cents; bought before day of excursion, 35 cents and twenty cents.

CHICAGO READERS AND SYMPTHIZERS, ATTENTION!

A grand basket picnic under the auspices of the 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, will be held on July 4, at Sheiner's Grove, 3200 N. 40th avenue, Chicago. All northbound surface cars transfer to Elston avenue cars, thence take 40th avenue cars to grove. Gates open at 9 p. m. Admission to park free.

Bring your friends and families and have tihe time of your life.

ANOTHER BISHOP TACKLES SOCIALISM.

Bishop Edwin S. Lines in his address to the Episcopal diocese of Newark at its annual convention in Trinity Episcopal Church, May 28, said:

"There is much to be said for that form of Socialism which says to one's neighbors: 'I have more than thou, therefore I will divide and share with you, as my religion requires.' If we had more of that kind of Socialism we should have less of another kind."

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall pubiish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m. at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary. 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois. — The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, s.-e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

Section Denver meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday each month, at Hall 401 Club Building, 1731 Arapahoe street. People readers invited. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

THE
FOUNDATION OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT
...BY...
WENDELL PHILLIPS
16 Pages
PRICE FIVE CENTS
In lots of 100 or more at $3 50 per 100. Orders for less than 100 five cents straight.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

Grand Picnic and Summernight's Festival
Under the Auspices of
Section New York County
Socialist Labor Party
To Celebrate the NINTH ANNIVERSARY of the
DAILY PEOPLE
— AT —
ULMER PARK (Athletic Field) Brooklyn, N.Y.
Sunday, July 4, 1909
Commencing at 10 A. M.
TICKETS (Admitting Gent and Lady) 25 CENTS
Extra Ladies' Ticket 15 Cents. Children Admitted Free.
PRIZE GAMES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
How to reach the Park: From Brooklyn Bridge take Ulmer Park train direct to Park.

PHILA. TROLLEY STRIKERS

Consider Industrial Union Tactics to Help in Struggle.

Philadelphia, May 31.—The strike of the trolleymen who are asking for higher wages and better conditions here is tying up the company's traffic, the imported strikebreakers proving unable so far to move the cars.

The strikers seem to have caught a glimmer of the idea of industrial unionism, the policy by which all workers who work in a given industry decide they are equally concerned in the successful outcome of the strike of a particular division, and will lay down their tools in support of that division. The slogan of industrial unionism is: "An injury to one is the concern of all." Whether this motto will be practiced here remains to be seen. There has, however, been some talk of the machinists, firemen, engineers and electrical workers in the car barns and power houses going out to join the street men. This would effect a thorough paralysis and seriously handicap the company. The power houses are the vulnerable points in the transit company's armor, and if the men who operate them strike, then all cars would, of necessity, stop running.

At one point, at the car barn at Forty-ninth street and Woodland avenue, twenty-five machinists, whose duty it is to make repairs to the cars as they are needed, did indeed declare that if any strike-breakers were put to work by the company to-day they would join the strikers. This announcement was made after it had been reported that outside men would be sent to this barn.

In addition to the importation of men to take the strikers' places the statement was made that the police themselves would run the cars so far as they were able, but this promised help did not alter the situation in favor of the Rapid Transit Company.

Late Saturday night Director Clay announced that the cars would be operated on full time this morning, and that every policeman who had ever had experience running a car and every city employe who was qualified to serve in the capacity of motorman would be pressed into service.

The conference at which the Mayor was a party, took place after one between Wolf, Clay and General Manager C. O. Kruger, of the Rapid Transit system. The three were closeted in the director's office for nearly an hour, when James J. Springer, special agent for the company, came with a message which caused Kruger to leave.

While he was waiting for Kruger, Springer was asked regarding the operation of the lines to-day.

"The company," he said, "will have ample force to take out the cars and to run them on schedule time to-morrow."

When he was asked what measures would be taken to insure the safe operation of the lines, he said:

"The Mayor says he will run them."

Chairman Pratt of the strikers declared himself on the company's fetching in strike-breakers. He said yesterday: "I am informed that arrangements have been made by the Rapid Transit Company to import strike-breakers from western cities.

"I am glad that these strike-breakers are to come here. They are not car operatives, and not equipped to take the places of the men who have quit. They are nothing more nor less than armed thugs who are brought here to incite riot. Thus far, the strike has been conducted peacefully by the men who have gone out. Now the Rapid Transit Company is preparing to bring about riotous conditions by importing a private standing army."

KEEP IN TRIM!
WITH
VERA-CASCARA
CHOCOLATE COATED
THE BEST REMEDY FOR
Habitual Constipation
AND
Torpid Liver
100 PILLS 25¢
SENT POST-PAID
·H·L·BERGER·
CHEMIST & APOTHECARY
2ND AVE. COR. 96 ST. NEW YORK

"The People"
Official Organ of and Owned by the
Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.
A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.
Every Wage Worker Should Read It.
Written by Workingmen
Published by Workingmen
The Only STRAIGHTOUT, UNCOMPROMISING SOCIALIST PAPER Circulating in Australasia.
TRUTHFUL No Literary Hacks
SOUND No Labor Skinners
SCIENTIFIC No Political Trimmers
BUT AN OUTSPOKEN ADVOCATE OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM.
Subscription Price (outside Australasia), $2 per year; $1 for six months.
Send Subscriptions to
The WEEKLY PEOPLE,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

If you wish to keep well posted up in happenings in Great Britain and the progress of Industrial Unionism there, read the official organ of the British Advocate of Industrial Unionism—
"THE INDUSTRIAL UNIONIST"
Yearly subscription for U. S. A. or Canada, 36c.
Half-yearly subscription, 18c.
Advocates Revolutionary Unionism without Affiliation to Any Political Party.
Address:—
Business Manager, S. WALKER,
c/o Wm. G. Allan, G. S. T.
Springfield Cottage.
Hapwood, Heywood,
near Manchester, England.

100 PAMPHLETS $1.00.

In order to clean out the stock we offer 100 pamphlets for one dollar, each hundred lot assorted as follows:

21 *American Farmer.*
20 *Money.*
20 *Mitchell Exposed.*
15 *Socialism vs. Anarchism.*
12 *Trades Unionism in U. S.*
8 *The Trusts.*
4 *Religion of Capital.*

Total .. 100

Here is a chance for you to do some propaganda at little cost.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

Something good for our German reading comrades and friends. Fiction but more than fiction.
Two dramas from proletarian life by Richard Koeppel.
"EIN VERLORENER"
(A Ruined Life.)
Price 15 Cents.
"DER TRUNKENBOLD"
(The Drunkard.)
Price 15 Cents.
Instructive. Interesting. Entertaining. Enlightening, Real Socialist Literature.
Cleveland Labor News Agency.
1366 Ontario St., Cleveland, O.

50-CENT BOOKS.
Origin of the Family, Engels.
Positive School Criminology, Ferri
Ethics and the Materialist Conception of History, Kautsky.
Social and Philosophical Studies, Lafargue.
Socialism, Positive and Negative, La Monte.
Revolution and Counter Revolution, Marx.
Collectivism and Industrial Evolution, Vandervelde.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York

History. EUGENE SUE'S Fiction.
THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE
OR
HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

11 Volumes on Sale. 8 More in Course of Publication.

THE GOLD SICKLE.......50c.
THE BRASS BELL........50c
THE IRON COLLAR.....50c.
THE PONIARD'S HILT...75c.
THE BRANDING NEEDLE 50c.
THE ABBATIAL CROSIER 50c.
CARLOVINGIAN COINS 50c.
THE IRON ARROW HEAD 50c.
THE INFANT'S SKULL...50c.
THE PILGRIM'S SHELL..75c.
THE IRON TREVET......75c.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York